

# The Ypsilantian

EIGHTH YEAR.

YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1887.

NUMBER 378.

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## The Ypsilantian.

ESTABLISHED JANUARY 1, 1880.

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### REPUBLICAN CITY CONVENTION.

A Republican delegate convention will be held at Council Hall, Saturday evening, April 2, 1887, at 7 o'clock, to nominate a candidate for Mayor, and one candidate for Supervisor and one candidate for Constable in each Judicial District.

The caucuses in the several wards, to nominate candidates for Aldermen and to appoint delegates to the City Convention, are requested to meet as follows:  
First Ward, Engine House, 4 delegates.  
Second Ward, Capt. Allen's Office, 3 delegates.  
Third Ward, Council Hall, 3 delegates.  
Fourth Ward, Thompson's Office, 3 delegates.  
Fifth Ward, Worden Bros. Shop, 4 delegates.  
J. M. CHIDISTER, Chm. Rep. City Com.  
Ypsilanti, Mich., March 30, 1887.

**HOURS OF VOTING.**—The polls will be opened at eight o'clock next Monday morning. At four o'clock in the evening the voting for city officers will be concluded, but voting for the constitutional amendments and state officers will continue until five o'clock, standard time.

**PARTY CAUCUSES.**—The failure of the citizens meeting to endorse and submit nominees for municipal offices, make it necessary for the caucuses and conventions of the old parties to be held as usual. The republican caucuses are called to meet at seven o'clock, at the places designated in the call published elsewhere, Friday evening, and hold their convention in Council Hall at seven o'clock Saturday evening. The democratic caucuses will be held at eight o'clock Friday evening, and the city convention at Council Hall at eight o'clock Saturday evening.

**A MORNING BLAZE.**—Some little excitement was occasioned in the business portion of the city, about eight o'clock Monday morning, by the discovery of a roaring blaze in the third story of Post's brick building, on Huron street, directly over Fairchild's meat market. The blaze was soon extinguished, the damage it is claimed being about \$225. The exact origin of the fire is unknown. The room in which it was located was filled with electrical apparatus, and the flue which passed through it was connected with a wood stove and a small engine boiler below; and from which of these possible sources the flames originated is not known. The fire engine was brought out, after awhile, and taken to the river, near the Congress street bridge. Something was wrong, however; no water was forced through the pipes, and after being out an hour or more the engine was returned to its place.

Another alarm was caused, Tuesday afternoon, by the "burning out" of the flue leading from Sherwood's shoe store, corner of Congress and Huron streets. The engine was brought out, but its services were not required.

**HARDWARE BURGLARS.**—Some bold, bad burglars, supposed to be young in the business, entered W. C. Stevens' hardware store, last Sunday forenoon, between half-past ten and twelve o'clock, and carried off a number of knives, razors, revolvers, and other light articles, the value of the goods taken being about \$25.00. Entrance was effected through the back door, a large pane of glass being broken out for the purpose.

Saturday evening Mallion's gun shop, on Washington street, was entered through the back door, and revolvers and other goods to the amount of about \$25.00 taken from the show case. The burglars opened the door by breaking a pane of glass and reaching through and slipping the bolt.

A burglary that preceded the two cases mentioned above, was that of Haven's gun store, near the Sanitarium, between Saturday night and Monday morning, of week before last. The kind and value of goods taken from Mr. Haven's establishment was about the same as afterwards taken from the other stores. No reliable clues have as yet been discovered to the burglars, but it is thought that all three were committed by the same person or persons, and some suspicions are held as to their identity.

More "Glimpses."

(Book Island Daily Union.)

All the way from Ypsilanti, Mich., comes a dainty little volume in blue and gold entitled "Glimpses," which bears the name of Geo. C. Smith, well known here as the editor of the Cambridge Chronicle. It is a collection of extracts from Mr. Smith's correspondence and other writings, of a character of lasting rather than transient interest, and embodies some of his best literary work. The book is a panorama of busy a life—the life of a soldier who in days of peace exchanged his sword for a pen and found that he could continue to do effective service for liberty, truth and righteousness, and so kept on fighting the good fight with all a soldier's single-mindedness of purpose.

### The "Citizens' Meeting."

An Unsuccessful Attempt to Harmonize Discordant Elements.

In response to a call signed by ninety prominent citizens, the greater part of whom were business men, about two hundred voters gathered at the Opera House, Tuesday evening. The call was for a meeting "to take into consideration the advisability of nominating a municipal ticket without respect to party," and the principal mover in the matter was Mr. C. L. Yost.

It was apparent to persons acquainted with the different elements represented by the assembled two hundred, even before the meeting was called to order, that it would be impossible for them to unite upon any men or measures that would be satisfactory to or accepted by even a majority of those present, and that fact was emphatically demonstrated very early in the proceedings.

Mr. Yost called the meeting to order, at a few minutes past eight, and moved that Charles King be made chairman. The motion prevailed, and P. F. Powers was selected as secretary.

Mr. F. P. Bogardus moved that the meeting should proceed to put in nomination a citizen's ticket. The motion was carried.

Mr. Yost moved that a committee of three from each ward be nominated by the chairman to present candidates for Aldermen from the several wards, and that the wards composing the first and second judicial districts present candidates for Supervisors and Constables.

The motion was carried and the committees appointed and directed to retire to the rear of the stage for consultation. During their absence it was moved and carried that an informal ballot for Mayor be taken. D. C. Griffin and Charles McCorkle were appointed tellers. The result of the informal ballot was as follows: C. R. Whitman, 1; R. W. Hemphill, 1; J. J. Stephenson, 1; T. C. Owen, 1; D. L. Quirk, 1; W. A. Russell, 1; John Taylor, 1; J. M. B. Sill, 1; William Pattison, 1; George Kishlar, 1; Franklin Hinckley, 1; R. D. Royce, 1; W. H. Deubel, 1; J. M. Forsythe, 1; Prof. George, 2; George Alban, 4; J. B. Wortley, 2; Ezra Hathaway, 3; Daniel Putman, 3; D. C. Batchelder, 3; A. Goldsmith, 4; L. A. Barnes, 3; H. M. Curtis, 5; Henry Scoville, 12; Charles Fleming, 9; Charles King, 12; C. E. King, 5; Clark Cornwell, 12; D. A. Post, 9; Frank Bogardus, 8; Watson Snyder, 6; C. L. Yost, 28.

It was then moved that the five persons receiving the highest number of votes in the informal ballot should be considered the candidates before the meeting, and that a formal ballot be taken.

This motion was adopted, and although the votes were almost as scattering as in the first ballot, the following result was returned by the tellers: Clark Cornwell, 13; Henry Scoville, 48; Geo. Alban, 31; Charles Fleming, 38; Frank Bogardus, 7; H. M. Curtis, 24.

The result of the action of the nominating committee was then read by the Secretary, as follows:

Aldermen—First Ward, Geo. Schaffner; Second Ward, C. F. R. Bellows; Third Ward, Charles Fleming; Fourth Ward, John Howland; Fifth Ward, Lewis Davis.

Supervisors—First District, Lee Yost; Second District, Charles McCorkle.

Constables—First District, George Palmer; Second District, John Shemeld.

The announcement of the ticket proposed by the nominating committee, was not enthusiastically received, and was followed by a motion to adjourn which was adopted, only about one third present voting on the motion.

The proceedings had been interrupted by motions to adjourn, to make the nomination of Mr. Scoville unanimous, and in other ways, and we have only attempted a partial report of the proceedings of the meeting, which were at times irregular and decidedly novel and interesting from first to last.

The colossal intellect of that post-office inspector who has been in Iowa and found out what a failure prohibition is there, and has come back to Ann Arbor and told about it, shines over a whole column in last week's Argus. He says that Maine, with 650,000 people, pays only \$325,000 postal revenues; while Indiana with 2,200,000 people pays \$707,000, and Michigan with 1,700,000 people pays \$1,000,000; and the pitiful showing of Maine he attributes to the ruinous effects of prohibition. He says—let's see that makes the Maine people pay 50 cents a head, and the Indiana people 32 cents a head. What's the matter with Indiana, that she has no more use for the postoffice than that! And Michigan, with her vast inter-state commerce by rail and water, her enormous salt manufactures, and her stupendous mining interests, beside all the interests of the Maine people in greater measure than the natural resources of the Pine Tree State afford—Michigan, with all these pays in a year but nine cents postage per head more than Maine. Probably that enterprising inspector hadn't figured it out.

Messrs. Allen & McCorkle have purchased the insurance business of the late N. M. Thompson. Among the several good companies thus secured by them is the Ohio Farmers'.

### Died.

F. C. Wheeler, father of Mrs. R. E. Knapp, died at home of the latter, on Cross street, last Sunday morning. Mr. Wheeler was 68 years of age. His death was the result of a stroke of paralysis. The funeral services occurred at Wayne, Tuesday afternoon.

Bert Brown, a colored boy nine years of age, son of John Brown, died Sunday and was buried Tuesday afternoon. It is said that the boy's death was the result of an injury to his head, received some weeks ago.

Rev. Orrin Whitmore, Methodist pastor at Saline in 1853 and 1876-77, died at St. Ignace on the 19th inst., and was buried beside his wife at Grand Blanc. He was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1823, entered the ministry in 1844, and died in 1887 with harness on him.

Mrs. John Tate, of Pittsfield, died on the 23d, of pneumonia and heart disease, aged 77.

George Slay, about 21 years old, was killed in Pittsfield by a falling tree, last Thursday, 24th.

C. K. Leonard.

Our information last week was at fault about the burial place of Mr. Leonard. The burial was at his early home, Marietta, Ohio. The cause of death was determined by post mortem examination to have been not diphtheria, though he had exhibited some of the symptoms of that disease. A letter from his attending physician, Dr. F. C. Herr, of Ottawa, Ks., to W. M. Osband, says that the tissues of all of the prominent internal organs except the heart were found broken down, showing in that death resulted from chronic disease, and with very little evidence of acute disease. Dr. Kerr speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Leonard in his relations with the people there during the past year, and declares that the sense of bereavement is general in the community. The Ottawa Daily Local News also eulogizes Mr. Leonard very highly, and says he was about to visit Denver, where he expected to secure a franchise for a gas plant.

### A Pure Water Supply.

It will be remembered by those who attended the sanitary convention held here in June, 1885, under the auspices of the State Board of Health, that the result of analyses of samples of water from about a dozen wells located in different sections of the city, was submitted to the convention as a part of Prof. Shepard's paper on "The Present Water Supply of Ypsilanti." It will also be remembered, perhaps, that Prof. Shepard's investigations established the fact that all of the samples submitted, the purest and best, that most free from albuminoid ammonia, was the sample taken from the well at the State Normal School. Attention is again called to this fact, by the result of Prof. Shepard's analysis of a sample of water from the test well recently sunk near the dam of the Ypsilanti paper mill, concluded last Saturday, which gives the water from that well a decidedly higher standing for purity and freedom from albuminoid ammonia than even the water from the State Normal school. It will probably be regarded as the outcome of a flimsy plot to have discovered this fact, and the gentlemen who have been instrumental in doing it may expect to be assured that they have been guilty of a very serious offense.

### Important Improvement.

O. A. Ainsworth & Co. have bought of the Seth Arnold heirs the three lots on Congress street, between the old tannery and the Bortle saloon, and will proceed at once to erect a two-story brick building, for their feed store and a mill for grinding corn and feed. The lots are 55 feet front by 80 feet deep, and were purchased for \$150, including the large smoke stack which they will utilize for their engine. Their building will be about 40x80 feet, and will be a great improvement to the appearance of the street.

Alonzo Goldsmith has bought the old tannery property, from the above-mentioned lots to the river, of the same parties, for \$500, intending to use it as a barn for his hotel opposite; and the remainder of that property, now occupied by the Bortle saloon, has been purchased by Janet Campbell.

Dr. Hall will soon begin the erection of an addition upon the rear of his sanitarium, about 30x60 feet, having a basement story for mechanical curative exercise, health lift, etc.—and a 12-foot story above containing hall-way and rooms for patients. He finds his present accommodations entirely inadequate to the demand which the reputation of the water and the success of his treatment are creating.

At the well, Mr. T. C. Owen is now erecting an engine and boiler room of brick, forty feet square, and is placing in it probably the finest boiler in town. It is 5 feet diameter and 16 feet long, with 46 flues. The heads are in one piece, and half of the shell is one piece—a steel plate 11x16 feet. He is also adding a small frame building upon the south side of his tank house, for a "sample room" in which the "goods" are of Nature's distillation.

Tennyson has perpetrated another ode, but has not yet been apprehended—neither he nor the meaning of his ode.

Ladies!

You should not fail to see the splendid display of Millinery, after April 6, at No. 6, Union Block.

E. M. CURTIS.

### Personal.

Dr. L. M. James is sojourning in Chicago this week.

Fred Pattison has been attending to business matters in Chicago during the past week.

Mrs. C. Y. Sterling is at present visiting with relatives and friends at Romulus, Seneca County, N. Y.

Miss Hattie Shankland is spending her vacation at home. She returns to her work in the Marine City schools next week.

Mrs. R. A. Bogardus left for Chicago Tuesday morning and will remain there during the week, visiting with her son Eddie and other relatives.

Mr. H. G. Jackson, the young colored man formerly located as a barber here, has been appointed keeper of the state senate committee rooms.

F. P. Bogardus and L. C. Yost left for Chicago Tuesday night, and will spend several days in the Garden City, attending to business matters.

Mr. O. W. Stone of Pentwater, Mich., spent several days of the past week here, the guest of his uncle, Mr. A. M. Noble.

Dr. Spinney, the new manager of the Sanitarium, has rented the new brick building on the corner of Adams and Michigan streets and will occupy it from about the middle of April.

Mr. W. P. Stone, manager of the new Union Block grocery, is experienced in the grocery business and as he has quite an extensive acquaintance in this city his prospect of securing a share of the grocery trade is very good.

About twenty-five of the young friends of Harry Daschner, son of J. C. Daschner, Ellis street, assisted him in celebrating the fifteenth anniversary of his birthday, Monday evening of this week. The occasion was pleasant and much enjoyed by the young participants.

Robert H. Kilian, a former Ypsilanti boy who has been located at Monroe during the past few years, has purchased the depot drug store, taking possession last week. Mr. Kilian is an experienced druggist, and can be relied upon as careful and safe. He especially requests a call from his former friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Geo. Hodge left for Chicago Sunday night and met the other members of the University Glee Club there Monday morning. Our knowledge of the pleasure-giving vocal abilities of the Club and our acquaintance with the appreciative qualities of the people of the west, assures us that the pleasure and satisfaction derived from the trip will be mutually shared by the boys and their audiences.

Mr. S. J. Bowling returned Monday from Brooklyn, N. Y., where he has been receiving instruction in physical training at the Adelphi Academy during the past two months. Steve gave several exhibitions of fancy ball swinging in New York and Brooklyn, during his sojourn in the latter city, and will return there next fall to complete his course and to enter a contest for the amateur club-swinging championship of America.

A letter received from Dr. Ruth A. French, who is now located at Helena, Montana, calls attention to the erroneous impression that exists in Michigan in respect to the frigidities and severity of the Montana climate. She says the weather there during the present month has been the most beautiful she has ever experienced in March; that the population of Helena is rapidly increasing, real estate booming and things in general altogether lovely.

### More Mention.

The Ladies Club will meet with Mrs. E. B. Dunham, Wednesday afternoon, April 13, at 3 p. m.

The meeting of the Young Men's Amendment Club, at the Opera House last Thursday evening, was quite a success, in spite of the rain and general dreariness of the evening.

The Chapel Guild of St. Luke's church meets with Miss Allie Gilbert, Wednesday, April 6, at 2:30 p. m. The meeting of the Guild will be followed by cottage service, also with Miss Gilbert.

An occasion of much interest throughout the county, is the fact that the celebrated Gilmor, with his no less celebrated band, and orchestra, give a grand concert at Ann Arbor, next Tuesday evening, April 5.

The Young Ladies' Prayer Meeting will be held Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, April 3d, in the chapel of the Methodist church. Subject: "Founded upon a rock." All young ladies are cordially invited to be present.

Chester Loomis, ten-year old son of E. Loomis, was knocked down and run over by a horse and buggy, on Summit street last Saturday afternoon. The boys injuries were not serious. He was walking backwards when the accident occurred.

The Chapel of the Methodist church will be open from eight o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the evening, on Monday next, election day. Prayer meetings will be held during the day and lunches will be served to amendment workers.

A Livery and Bus line has been established at Whitmore L. Ke, Mr. C. H. Miller being the proprietor. This is an establishment that has long been needed at the popular resort referred to, and there is no doubt but that it will be appreciated and well patronized.

Lewis Hachstadt, the boy who was so badly injured under the wheels of a freight car, Tuesday, March 15, that it was necessary to amputate his left leg and right arm, is surviving the accident and amputations much better than could have been expected and the probabilities now are that he will finally recover.

After fourteen weeks of continuous effort, Mr. C. A. Nims has at last secured the drill that dropped to the bottom of the Dundee well, mentioned of which was made at the time. The cost of the accident to Mr. Nims has

been about \$1000. He has recently accepted a contract to drill two wells for the new water works at Ionia.

Thos. Lucking has sold his three-year-old bay filly, Emma Mills by Nathan Mills, through W. H. Hawkins, to Mr. H. L. Emmert of Sibley, Iowa, for three hundred dollars. She is unhandled, and was purchased to put into a breeding establishment about to be established by Mr. Emmert.

The "citizens" contested with the "people," at the Manchester village election, and divided the honors. The officers elected were: Amariah Conklin, president; Conrad Lehn, George Nisler, Joseph A. Goodyear and Michael Bremer, trustees; Nathaniel Schmid, treasurer; Edwin C. Blythe, street commissioner; John C. Van Dune, assessor; Fred O. Morty, constable.

An amendment meeting will be held at the Opera House to-morrow (Friday) evening, to be conducted exclusively by colored people. Colored men will occupy the stage and do the speaking, and a colored quartet will do the singing. The meeting will be open to all, but special provision will be made for colored people to whom a special invitation is extended.

A new mutual benefit society, said to offer all the advantages of the old ones, with added virtues, has been recently organized here. It is known as The Royal Adelpia. The organization here was effected last Saturday evening. Geo. Flowers was elected Commander, J. F. Bailey Secretary, and P. H. Devore Treasurer, with a full list of the usual secret society officers.

A candle social, under the auspices of the Ladies' Literary Association, will be held at the residence of Mr. L. A. Barnes on Saturday evening, April 2. First and booby prizes will be given to the most and the least successful competitors. As this will be the last social of the Association before the annual meeting, it is hoped that all will attend. Admission 15 cents.

A delegation from Ypsilanti Lodge, accompanied by members of Phoenix Lodge, F. & A. M., of this city, accepted an invitation from Golden Rule Lodge of Ann Arbor, and went up by special train last Thursday evening. The Ypsilanti Masons assisted in an important way, the principal participants at the banquet which followed, and Rev. Mr. MacLean, Capt. Allen and John Taylor took part in the speechmaking.

Whatever may have been his intentions previous to last Sunday, it is now definitely determined that Charles Heniger will not vote against the amendment. Charles believed in personal liberty, and he exercised it to the extent of kicking a hole through one of the postoffice doors and upsetting stands on Huron street, Sunday forenoon. Marshal Cremer deprived Charles of his aggressive liberty and placed him in the city lock-up where he remained until Monday morning. A hearing before Justice Griffin resulted in his being sent to Ionia for ninety days.

A class of fifteen was confirmed at St. Luke's church by Bishop Harris last Sunday morning. The Bishop's sermon, previous to the confirmation service was an eloquent and helpful address, a plea for the wider and better practice of neighborly kindness and brotherly love. His words of advice to the class, after the service, were also such as could not be else than helpful to them in the Christian line of life they had just decided to undertake. Following the Bishop and Rev. Mr. MacLean held services at Belleville Saturday, and confirmed a class of eleven.

The Michigan Conference of the Evangelical Association, at Park, St. Joseph county, last week, appointed Rev. F. Koehler of Ypsilanti. There is no organized society of that denomination here, but a few members have held occasional services in private houses. Whether it is the design to organize a society here now, we do not know. Rev. H. Schneider, who once officiated as pastor here, is appointed to Grand Rapids, and S. Henne is appointed to the Washtenaw circuit.

The republicans of Ypsilanti town met in caucus last Saturday, and organized by choosing Newton E. Crittenden for chairman and Alonzo E. Ford for secretary. Albert R. Graves was nominated for supervisor, Alonzo E. Ford for town clerk, Benj. D. Loomis for treasurer, and Charles Fletcher for highway commissioner. James C. Bemis for justice, Wm. H. Lay for school inspector, and Hiram M. Eaton, John P. Barlow, Jr., Martin G. Moon and Geo. W. Slayton, Jr. for constables, complete the ticket. The town committee for the ensuing year is N. E. Crittenden, chairman; John L. Hunter, and B. D. Kelly.

If the small boy doesn't look well to his laurels his reputation for mischief-making and general unreliability may yet be overshadowed by the small girl. As a specimen of what the ambition of the latter in the directions indicated is attaining, the following may be given. A little girl appeared in one of the lower room of the seminary buildings, one morning last week, looking unusually sad and sorrowful. When questioned as to the cause of her gloom, she sobbingly said that her mother was dead, and that her cruel father had refused to permit her to remain by her dead mother's side, but had heartlessly driven her from her home to the school. It was afterwards ascertained that the story was entirely false, and that it had been made up by the little sinner and told in the hope of securing a holiday from the tender-hearted teacher.

The prohibitionists are fond of stating that there would be a decrease of pauperism under a prohibitory system. But in Maine where has been in effect over twenty years there is one pauper to every 20 inhabitants, while in Michigan there is one pauper to every 710 inhabitants. Was ever an argument more effectively answered?—Ann Arbor Argus.

Say, neighbor, you didn't know that thing was loaded, did you? In Kansas there is but one pauper to every 1720 people.

Mr. Bain related this incident in his speech here: At Covington, Ky., on the morning of a local option election there, a shattered wreck of a man was leaving his squalid home for the polling place, when his poor wife came to him and said, "John, I want to ask a favor, to-day—I don't ask many. You remember how we once lived, and you know why we live in this way now. I don't complain; but I just ask this favor to-day—that you go down to the election and cast my vote, and the children's—just this once!"

Bargains in Express Wagons at the Bazarette.

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## TURKISH GIRLS.

Every Turkish girl, says a writer in *Harper's Bazar*, is permitted to attend either the public schools attached to the mosques or to receive private instruction at home—that is, in the selamluk—until she is 7 or 8 years of age, when she is no longer allowed the freedom of her childhood. At that period she feels as proud as a young miss does in Christendom who doffs her short cloaks and considers herself a young lady.

The limited time allotted them for instruction, the difficult nature of the language, which is most complicated, and the mode of tuition being altogether unsystematic, very little learning is acquired by them; so that for all future years they retain their simplicity, and are but overgrown children.

Notwithstanding their limited education, it is delightful to listen to the melodious tone of their voices, as they speak with remarkable purity the harmonious Turkish language. There is no sinning against grammar or murdering the sultan's Turkish from the lips of a Turkish woman, no matter how low her lot in life. I happened to be in the apartment of a functionary at the war office. The room being large, it was partitioned with a wooden wall. The adjoining section was occupied by the auditor. I heard the voice of a woman pleading for pay. It seems that her husband was a captain in the army and away on military duty. Prior to his departure he had made arrangements to have half of his pay given to his wife, but for the last nine months she had been unable to realize a penny. Being driven to extremities, she had come to state her pitiable condition. This she did in accents so sweet, words so melodious, and language so choice and elegant that I was not only attracted by it, but surprised at the incident. I could not, of course, see her, and consequently could not tell whether she was old or young, pretty or otherwise; but the manner of her pleading and her melodious accent were sufficient to fill my imagination with all that is poetic and lovely—and this from the lips of one evidently not of the highest class.

Their domestic occupations vary according to their stations. The poor and the middle classes are, as a matter of course, occupied with household work, sewing, and embroidery for market; those of the higher with prinking, by which they hope to render themselves bewitching to the lords of creation. It is most amusing to see a young lady perched on the sofa with a hand-mirror intently gazing for hours in giving the requisite shape to her eyebrows or embellishing her headgear, etc.

Their minds having had no culture, the senses naturally assume entire dominion over them, and their time is thus spent either in adorning their persons or in observance of etiquette. There are certain acts which devolve altogether upon the sterner sex in the most exquisitely civilized regions of the world, which are, however, sometimes reluctantly performed, but as usual such matters are reversed in the East, where even the sun rises at a different hour. There the effendi graciously receives a glass of water at the hands of his too happy harem; his pipe and his coffee are gracefully served by some fair Hebe of a wife or sister, who naturally considers herself as the helpmeet for her spouse, as did Eve, the first and fairest of womankind.

Indeed, their deportment in company especially towards persons of consideration, is truly admirable, and could only be expected from those of high education.

Oriental life has many distinguishing peculiarities and characteristic forms of politeness, but, unlike other parts of the globe, etiquette is in the East permanent and general. The mental accomplishments being but few, wealth seems to constitute the only aristocratic distinction, while the poorest and the richest are equally versed in the established routine of civility.

It is curious to observe the native refinement even of the lower classes in Turkey. There is no gaucherie, no reluctance in any one to do the right thing in the right way and place; no fear of being unlike other personages in manners and customs; for there is no doubt as to the prescribed and most elegant style of conduct; even the salutations, compliments, and congratulations are most carefully worded, and any deviation from the formula would destroy the intended effect.

## The Appetite of Birds.

Of all animals, birds possess the quickest motions, the most energetic respiration, and the warmest blood, and they consequently undergo the most rapid change of substance, and need the most food. Although few creatures are so pleasing to the aesthetic tastes of a poetically inclined person as birds, the breeder knows that most of them are to be looked upon as hearty or excessive eaters. Any one who closely observes birds and their conduct will soon remark that all their thoughts and efforts, aside from the few days they spend in wooing and their short periods of resting, are directed to getting something to eat. With what restless earnestness do titmice plunge through the bushes and trees! Not a leaf is uninvestigated, every chink in the bark is examined for whatever edible it may be hiding, and a sharp look is cast into every joint of a branch. How industriously does the osprey turn and thrash the leaves on the ground of the woods all day long, spying its game with a glance of its sharp eye, and snapping it up on the instant! After observing a few such incidents we can easily believe the stories that are related of the fish-eating powers of the cormorant, and of the fruit-eating birds that are able to consume three times their weight every day.—*William Marshall in Popular Science Monthly.*

The savings bank depositors of the city of New York number 660,433, or about half of the population.

## TALMAGE'S SERMON.

Cheer for the Disheartened.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage delivered the following in the Second Presbyterian Church, at Kansas City, Mo., recently, taking for his text: "No man cared for my soul."—[Psalm cxlii, 4.]

David, the rubicund lad, had become the battle-worn warrior. Three thousand and armed men in pursuit of him, he had hidden in the cave of Engedi, near the coast of the Dead Sea. Utterly fagged out with the pursuit, as you have often been worn out with the trials of life, he sat down and cried out:

No man cared for my soul.

If you should fall through a hatchway, or slip from a scaffolding, or drop through a skylight, there would be hundreds of people who would come around and pick up your body and carry it to the home or to the hospital. I saw a great crowd of people in the street, and I asked:

"What is the matter?"

"And I found out that a poor laboring man had fallen under sunstroke, and all our eyes were filled with tears at the thought of his distracted wife and his desolate home."

We are all sympathetic with the physical disaster, but how little sympathy for spiritual woes! There are men in this house who have come to middle-life who have never yet once been personally accosted about their eternal welfare. A great sermon dropped into an audience of hundreds of thousands will do its work; but if this world is ever to be brought to God it will be through little sermons preached by private Christians to an audience of one. The sister's letter post-marked at the village—the word uttered in your hearing, half of smiles and half of tears—the religious postscript to a business letter—the card left at the door when you had some kind of trouble—the anxious look of one across a church aisle while an earnest sermon was being preached, swung you into the kingdom of God.

But there are hundreds of people in this house who will take the word that David used in the past tense and employ it in the present tense, and cry out:

"No man cares for my soul."

You feel as you go out day by day in the tug and jostle of life that it is every man for himself. You can endure the pressure of commercial affairs, and would consider it almost impertinent for any one to ask you whether you are making or losing money. But there have been times when you would have drawn your check for thousands of dollars if some one would only help your soul out of its perplexities. There are questions about your higher destiny that ache, and distract, and agonize you at times. Let no one suppose that because you are busy all day with hard work, or dry goods, or groceries, or grain, that your thoughts are no longer than your yard-stick and stop at the brass-headed nails of the store counter. When you speak once of religious things you kill 5,000 times.

They call you a worshipping. You are not a worshipping. Of course you are industrious and keep busy, but you have had your eyes opened to the realities of the next world. You are not a fool. You know better than any one can tell you that a few years at most will wind up your earthly engagements and that you will take residence in a distant sphere where all your business adroitness would be a superfluity. You sometimes think till your head aches about great religious subjects. You go down the street with your eyes fixed on the pavement, oblivious of the passing multitudes, your thoughts gone on eternal expedition. You wonder if the bible be true; how much of it is literal and how much is figurative; if Christ be God; if there is anything like retribution; if you are immortal; if a resurrection will ever take place; what the occupation of your departed kindred is; what you will be ten thousand years from now. With a cultured placidity of countenance you are on fire with agitations of soul.

Oh, this solitary anxiety of your whole lifetime! You have sold goods to or bought them from christian people for ten years, and they have never whispered one word of spiritual counsel. You have passed up and down the aisles of churches with men who knew that you had no hope of heaven, and talked about the weather, and your physical health, and about everything but that concerning which you most wanted to hear them speak, namely, your everlasting spirit. Time without number have you felt in your heart, if you have not uttered it with your lips:

"No man cares for my soul."

There have been times when you were especially pliable on the great subject of religion. It was so, for instance, after you had lost your property. You had a great many letters blowing you up for being unfortunate. You showed that there had been a concatenation of circumstances, and that insolvency was no fault of yours. Your creditors talked to you as though they would have a hundred cents on the dollar or your life. Protest after protest tumbled in on your desk. Men who used to take your hand with both of their's and shake it violently, now pass you on the street with an almost imperceptible nod. After six or eight hours of scalding business anxiety you go home, and you throw yourself on the sofa, and you feel in a state of despair. You wish that some one would come in and break up the gloom. Everything seems to be against you. The bank against you. Your creditors against you. Your friends, suddenly become critical, against you. All the past against you. All the future against you. You make reproachful outcry:

"No man cares for my soul."

There was another occasion when all the doors of your heart swung open for sacred influences. A bright light went out in your household. Within three or four days there were compressed sickness, death, obsequies. You were so lonely that a hundred people coming into the house did not break the solitariness. You were almost killed by the domestic calamity. A few formal, perfunctory words of consolation were uttered on the stairs, before they went to the grave, but you wanted some one to come and talk over the whole matter, and recite the alleviations, and decipher the lessons of the dark bereavement. No one came. Many a time you could not

sleep until 3 or 5 o'clock in the morning, and then your sleep was a troubled dream, in which was re-enacted all the scene of sickness, and parting, and dissolution. Oh, what days and nights they were!

No man seemed to care for your soul. There was another occasion when your heart was very susceptible. There was a great awakening. There were hundreds of people who pressed into the kingdom of God; some of them acquaintances, some business associates, yes, perhaps some members of your own family were baptized by sprinkling or immersion. Christian people thought of you and they called at your store, but you were out on business. They stopped at your house; you had gone around to spend the evening. They sent a kindly message to you; somehow, by accident, you did not get it. The lifeboat of the Gospel swept through the surf and everybody seemed to get in but you. Everything seemed to escape you.

One touch of personal sympathy would have pushed you into the kingdom of God. When on communion day your friends went in and your sons and daughters went into the church, you buried your face in your handkerchief and sobbed:

"Why am I left out? Everybody seems to get saved but me. No man cares for my soul."

Hearken to a revelation I have to make. It is a startling statement. It will so surprise you that I must prove it as I go on. Instead of this total indifference to all about you in regard to your soul, I have to tell you that heaven, earth and hell are after your immortal spirit—earth to cheat it, hell to destroy it, heaven to redeem it. Although you may be a stranger to the Christians in this house, their faces would glow and their hearts would bound if they saw you make one step heavenward. So intricate and far-reaching is this web of sympathy, that I could by one word rouse a great many prayers in your behalf. No one care for your soul! Why, one signal of distress on your part would thrill this audience with holy excitement. If a boat in any harbor should get in distress, from the men-of-war, and from the sloop, and from the steamers, the flying paddles would pull to the rescue. And if now you would lift one signal of distress, all these voyagers of eternity would bear down toward you and bring you relief.

No one care for your soul! Why, in all the ages there have been men whose entire business was soul-saving. In this work Munson went down under the knives of the cannibals whom he had come to save, and Robert McNeely preached himself to death by 30 years of age, and John Bunyan was thrown into a dungeon in Bedfordshire, and Jehudi Ashman endured all the malarias of the African jungle; and there are hundreds and thousands of Christian men and women now, who are praying, toiling, preaching, living, dying to save souls.

No one care for your soul! Have you heard how Christ feels about it? I know it was only five or six miles from Bethlehem to Calvary—the birth place and the death place of Christ—but who can tell how many miles it was from the throne to the manger? How many miles down, how many miles back again? The place of his departure was the focus of all splendor and pomp. All the thrones facing his throne. His name the chorus in every song and the inscription on every banner. His landing place a cattle pen, malodorous with unwashed brutes, and dogs growling in and out of the stable. Born of a weary mother, who had journeyed eighty miles in severe unhealth that she might find the right place for the Lord's nativity—born, not as other princes, under the flash of a chandelier, but under a lantern swung by a rope to the roof of the barn.

In that place Christ started to save you. Your name, your face, your time, your eternity, in Christ's mind. Sometimes traveling on mule-back to escape old Herod's massacre, sometimes attempting nervous sleep on the chilly hillside, sometimes earning his breakfast by the carpentry of a plow. In Quarantania the stones of the field, by their shape and color, looking like loaves of bread, tantalizing his hunger. Yet all the time keeping on after you. With drenched coat, treading the surf of Genesareth; howled after by a blood-thirsty mob; denounced as a drunkard; mourning over a doomed city, while others shouted at the sight of the shimmering towers. All the time coming on, and coming on, to save you.

Indicted as being a traitor against government, perjured witnesses swearing their souls away to insure his butchery. Flogged, spit on, slapped in the face, and then hoisted on rough lumber, in the sight of earth, and heaven, and hell, to purchase your eternal emancipation. From the first infant step to the last step of manhood on the sharp spike of Calvary, a journey for you. Oh, how he cared for your soul! By dolorous arithmetic add up the stable, the wintry tempest, the midnight dampness, the absence of forty days from food, the brutal Sanhedrin, the heights of Golgotha, across which all the hatreds of earth, and all the furies of hell charged with their bayonets, and then dare to say again that no one cares for your soul.

A young man might as well go off from his home and give his father and mother no intimation as to where he has gone, and crossing the sea, sitting down in some foreign country, cold, sick and hungry, and lonely, saying:

"My mother and father don't care anything about me."

Do not care anything about him! Why, that father's heart has turned gray since his son went off. He has written to all the consuls in foreign ports, asking about that son. Does not the mother care anything about him? He has broken her heart. She has never smiled since he went away. All day long, and almost all night, she keeps asking:

"Where is he? Where can he be?"

Oh, does his father and mother care for him? You go away from your Heavenly Father, and you think he does not care for you because you will not even read the letters by which he invites you to come back, while all heaven is waiting, and waiting, and waiting for you to return. A young man said to his father:

"I'm going off; I will write to you at the end of seven years and tell you where I am."

Many years have passed along since that son went away, and for years the father has been going to the depot in the village, on the arrival of every train, and when he hears the whistle in the distance he is thrilled with excitement, and he waits until all the passengers have come out, and then he waits until the train has gone clear out of sight again, and then he goes home, hastening back to the next train; and he will be at every train until that son comes back, unless the son waits until the father be dead.

But, oh! the greater patience of God! He has been waiting for you, not seven years, not nine years, but for some of you twenty years, thirty years, forty years, fifty years—waiting, waiting, calling, calling, until nothing but omnipotent patience could have endured it. Oh, my brother! Do not take the sentiment of my text as your sentiment. We do care for your soul.

## A Little Exercise.

So long as the Squire was in sight the crowd kept perfect silence, and maintained their positions. When, however, he disappeared in the house with Jimmy in attendance on him, there arose a hum of voices. Uncle Billy Willis mounted the work-bench and everything was still again.

"Gentle-men," said the old man quietly. "I reckon nobody here is a-goin' to dispute my word. If he does I shall expect Bob Scruggs to argue with him; an' if he can't convince him, my son Joe, here, will jine Bob's side of the debate. You all heard what the Squire said. There ain't to be no fightin' here; but if any two gentle-men wants a little ex-er-cise, they kin git out inter the road and have it. The rest of us will git inter a ring aroun' em." It is ex-er-cise, gentle-men, not fightin'; an' ther ain't to be no gongin' nor scratchin' nor buttin'; n'r hair-pullin'; n'r chokin'. You all hear me. Now git out thar an' make a ring. Don't git it too little—give 'em room enough and keep hands off."

The two litigants knew what was expected of them, and already had stripped themselves of coats and shirts, and tied their pantaloons about their waists with their suspenders. The ring was no sooner formed than they were in it, facing each other and ready for a rush.

"Gentle-men," said Uncle Billy, remember what I tole you, an' tote far. When I say go, then sail in. Air you ready?"

"Ready," answered both men at once.

"Then, Go!" At it they went, with the word, quick as a flash, raining blows upon each other without regard to rules of science. It was "right and take" rapidly that the eye could not follow, the quick darting fists; and the thumps of their strokes on each other's bodies sounded like hoof-beats of a galloping horse. The crowd went wild with delight. "Oh, my, Skinner!" "Go it, Moses!" "Tickle him, Sammy?" "Bust his snoot!" "Salt his bacon!" and a hundred other quaint expressions went up from the lusty lungs of the bystanders, who danced and leaped about the fighters, but never presumed to touch them. When in their struggle they came near to one side of the ring, the line gave back that they might have ample room for action. It was a fair fight and the best man would win.

These rural gladiators were equally matched in strength and courage, both had known nothing but victory before; the little roan heifer and an unbroken series of victories at law, as well as war, was the prize for which they fought. For a long time the issue was in doubt, but accident favored the winner. In stepping back to get a better vantage ground, the tripped against a large root in the road, and as he tottered, Skinner struck him a terrific blow upon the side of the neck which sent him down full length upon the earth. In a moment the enemy was upon him hammering with terrible blows upon his face and chest. He had just breath enough left to gasp out, "Stiff!"

This ended the fight of course, and the crowd congratulated the victor, as crowds always do, while poor Moses thought bitterly, as he washed his bruises over the cooling-tub in the blacksmith shop, how the roan heifer and his lawsuit and his prestige as a fighter were all forever lost. His friends consoled him as best they could, but he was a beaten man, and had not a word to say in answer to their well-meant condolences. He was whipped, and no language could palliate his disgrace.—*Southern Biographer.*

## Early English Coal Mining.

Coal has been worked in England since the time of the Normans; but it was only in the beginning of the seventeenth century that explosions in collieries appear to have been heard of. Even then they were seldom fatal. One which occurred at Moslyn, on the Dee, in 1676, and which killed a man and blew off the winding drum at the top of the pit, was apparently no novel event as to be thought worthy of description in the "Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society." This comparative infrequency of explosions in the early workings is readily accounted for by the mode in which coal was got at that time. The pits were very shallow; indeed, at the beginning of the eighteenth century no pit had reached a greater depth than sixty fathoms; commonly they were not more than 20 to 30 fathoms deep. To-day some of our pits are half a mile in depth; the Ashton Moss pit at Audenshaw, for example, is close upon 450 fathoms deep. Moreover, the old workings did not extend to any considerable distance from the shafts. In fact, in the early days of coal-getting the miners were more hindered by water and choke damp than by explosive gas. Choke damp must, indeed, have been a sore trouble, if we may judge from the old-fashioned method of bringing round asphyxiated colliers. The remedy we are told, "was to dig a hole in the earth and lay them on their bellies with their mouths in it; if that fail turn them full of good ale; but if that fail they conclude them desperate."—*Good Words.*

Among the hyacinths held in greatest favor by Bostonians are "Czar Peter," in *ja'e* lilac, "King Ban," "Prince of Wales," and "King of the Reds."

Ex-Vice-President Wheeler is reported seriously ill at his home in Malone, N. Y.

## HUMOROUS.

"Oh, whistle and I'll come to you, my lad," She promised with girlish bravado. But she started on a run the other way When he started out on the Mikado.—*Somerville Journal.*

De Forest: "Where did you learn to make such mince pie, Mrs. McDoodle? What tender recollections it revives!" Mrs. McDoodle (tenderly): "Home and mother, I suppose." De Forest: "No, not exactly that, it reminds me of the dreams I had last night."

"Why do you wear your low-necked dress to the theater?" asked a sensible woman of her butterfly sister. "To please the men, of course." "Was the vain reply." "And don't you think you would succeed better," said the other, if you removed your hat instead of your waist."—*Life.*

Mike (a shaky creditor)—"Shure, didn't ye git my tiligram last Friday orderrin' tin barls uv unynuns." Pat—"Faith, Mike, I did; but shure when I saw by the wrotin' that it wasn't yerself that sint it at all, at all. I gist trated it as a forgery and ignored it intirely."—*Chicago Rambler.*

A Harvard professor has made the calculation that if men were really as big as they sometimes feel, there would be room in the United States for only two professors, three lawyers, two doctors, and a reporter on a Philadelphia paper. The rest of us would be crowded into the sea and have to swim for it.—*Detroit Press.*

First Lady—"Ise gwine ter chutch to tank de Land dewe ain't mo' er' quakes. Aint yo gwine, too, my sister." Second Lady—"No! no! my sister, I no gwine! Enty de brick chutch?" First Lady—"De brick chutch fo' true; but don' yo' trus' de Land?" Second Lady—"I trus' no Land, aw, my sister. I trus' um, but I neber fool wid um."—*Life.*

"Seen the new boy who has moved in around the corner?" "Yaas." "Found out anything?" "Lots. His father used to work in a saw-mill, and his mother was a dressmaker." "Humph! Who wants to know anything of the father and mother? What we want to find out is whether we kin lick the boy or have got to run for him."—*Exchange.*

## About Five.

"My husband was arrested last night, sir," she said to the Sergeant at the Central Station.

"Yes'm."

"It was for being drunk, sir."

"Yes, I know."

"Well, I called to ask you how I'm to get him off? How many witnesses must I bring down to swear that he was perfectly sober?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

## The Guilty One.

"Have any of your children been at this cake? Have you, Tommy?"

"No, sir."

"Have you, Johnny?"

"No, sir."

"Have you, Willie?"

"No, sir."

"Have you, Sarah?"

Sarah—"Pa, didn't you tell us the other day at the supper table that little children should be seen but not heard?"—*Texas Siftings.*

## Johnny's Composition on Medicine.

"There is two kinds of medicine besides the kind you Rub On and the first kind is the Soft Kind which you take with a spoon while a man holds your head and you kick and Riddle some because it tastes so and the other kind is the Hard kind which is called Pills and it is the Hardest of the whole because it is so Hard to go Down but it does not make any difference which kind you Take when you get it Took you wish you Had not to make quite a Row in your Stomach and Riots Around."—*Exchange.*

## He Spoke Hastily.

"Dear me, how no'sy the children are," remarked Araminta to Richelieu, as childish voices penetrated the stillness of the front parlor.

"Ah, yes," s'ghed Richelieu; "childhood is ever joyous. It is so refreshing to muse upon its thoughtless gaieties." He glanced out of the window. Heavens! A long Germantown comforter, which he had left in the hall a few minutes before, was attached to a sled loaded with youngsters, and Araminta's two brothers were tugging at it like twin Hercules.—*Detroit Free Press.*

## How to Increase It.

Wife:—Let me read you, my dear, a few sensible remarks I have here about increasing your circulation.

Husband (editor N. Y. daily):—What's the use? I understand it better than anybody else. Slap in all the murders, rake over all the divorce cases and scandals carefully, for the most juicy details; cater to the masses; sing of the wrongs of the workingmen; give your readers "pictures;" write up graphically all robberies, assaults and elopements; lie like thunder about the circulation you have got. That's about what they say, isn't it?

Wife:—No; not exactly. This says take a walk le ore breakfast and use Dr. Cureall's liver pills for the blood.—*Life.*

## Honest But Boastful.

A Sunday School teacher began his questioning at the end of the old year with the query, "Are you better than you were last year?"

A good many of the little fellows had replied, "Yes, sir;" but a crony boy on the back seat had the courage of his convictions.

"I haint no better nor I ever wuz," he said; "but," he added, by way of softening the harsh statement, "I got 'e sorest froat of anybody in this class —I—I—most got diptheria."

His inflamed larynx might not have been a means of grace, but his honesty certainly was.—*Youth's Companion.*

## The First Meerschaum.

The first meerschaum pipe was carved the early part of the Thirty Years' war, and Wallenstein is said to have bought it. Now the average number of pipes turned out in the center of pipe manufacture in Germany is 540,000 real meerschaums, 500,000 imitation meerschaums, 500,000 wooden pipes of great variety and many millions of clay bowls.

A Cornwall, N. Y., florist sells 33,000 violets to New York parties every year.

## Chewing is Bad Form Now.

Manufacturers of tobacco say that the habit of chewing is rapidly becoming as obsolete as that of snuff-taking, except among workmen. "You will find some of the older men of wealth and refinement who chew nowadays," said a large dealer, "but they acquired the habit years ago, when it was not thought vulgar or disreputable to chew. Some of the older judges chew, and there were members of the supreme court of the United States who were not easy on the bench unless they had a quid. A very few clergymen use tobacco in this way, and not a few of the older lawyers and other professional men of years. But in the younger generation of cultivated men of good manners there are very few, comparatively, now to be found who chew. The young men of to-day rarely acquire the habit, and I predict that within the next few years users of the weed in this form will be only those who belong to the less cultivated society. It is now regarded very bad form to chew, though thirty years ago it was not. No; chewing is going the way of snuff-taking."

Many of our most prominent public men have fought hard to overcome this habit. In Chicago and St. Louis chewing is now regarded as vulgar by persons who make any pretensions to social standing, and many of the devices employed by men to overcome the habit are amusing. At the late trial of Maxwell in St. Louis the three prosecuting officers were noticed constantly chewing during the trial, and one of them said: "Yes, we are chewing spruce gum, and we are doing it to break the habit of chewing tobacco, and if you will notice on the street you will see three out of five (I mean, of course, those who are not working-men) vigorously working their jaws. They are chewing gum, for there seems to be a tacit agreement among gentlemen here to quit chewing tobacco."

Many men now carry a strip of slippery elm in their pocket, and when they feel the old craving come over them, then they bite off a bit and chew it. A down-town druggist said that he sold a great deal of licorice root to men who were trying to break the tobacco habit. Roscoe Conkling used to chew, although he never used tobacco prepared for chewing. He had a habit of taking a good cigar, cutting it in two in the middle, then placing the cut end of one of the halves between his teeth, he would chew it. He did not take what Ben Butler is so fond of, a dry smoke, as it is called, but he chewed the cigar. He determined to break this habit, and to help him the more easily to conquer it, he filled his pockets with lozenges or other choice candies every morning. Conkling has a very sweet tooth, and is very fond of good candy. The last three or four years he was in the Senate he was rarely without a lozenge or other candy in his mouth. Senator Eaton and Senator Jones, of Florida, were both pets of Conkling, and both being very fond of candy almost daily performed this little comedy: Eaton would stroll over to Conkling's desk and chat a few moments, never failing to evince the profound admiration for Conkling that he had. By and by he would say: "Conkling, what do you do when your throat is dry and husky?" Thereupon Conkling would produce a box, in which were the sugar plums, and Eaton, taking two or three, would stroll leisurely away with one in his mouth. By and by Jones would walk across the aisle and make his obeisance to Conkling. Then he would cough and hem and clear his throat. Out would come the box, and Jones made himself happy with two or three candies after sufficient hesitation about taking them.

## A NEW ERA!

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The crystallized salts as extracted from grapes and fruit; a most wonderful product from Nature's laboratory; the greatest sovereign preparation ever placed before the American public.

Sal Muscatelle is Nature's own product; it supplies to the weary system the want of sound, ripe grapes and fruit; it keeps the blood pure and the brain clear; is a natural blessing to the fagged-out and weary, an imperative companion to business men, ladies and children. Have it in your homes, travels, summer resorts and seaside cottages.



Sick Headache and Dyspepsia Cure prepared by the SAL-MUSCATELLE CO. P. O. Box 3482, New York City. A. D. MORFORD, Druggist Ypsilanti, Mich. FARRAND, WILLIAMS & CO., Wholesale Agents, Detroit, Mich.



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## Clifton House

WABASH AVE







# The Upsilon.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1887.

## REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Justices of the Supreme Court,  
CHARLES D. LONG of Genesee, full term.  
JAMES V. CAMPBELL of Wayne, short term.  
For Regents of the University,  
CHARLES HERRARD of Berrien,  
ROGER W. BUTTERFIELD of Kent.  
For Circuit Judge, Twenty-Second Circuit,  
EDWARD D. KINNE of Ann Arbor.

## THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

ARTICLE IV.  
SEC. 42. The manufacture, gift, or sale of  
spiruous, malt, or vinous liquors in this  
state, except for medical, mechanical, chemi-  
cal, or scientific purposes is prohibited, and  
no property rights in such liquors, malt, or  
vinous liquors shall be deemed to exist, ex-  
cept the right to manufacture or sell for medi-  
cal, mechanical, chemical, or scientific pur-  
poses, under such restrictions and regulations  
as may be provided by law. The legislature  
shall enact laws with suitable penalties for  
the suppression of the manufacture, sale and  
keeping for sale or gift of intoxicating liquors,  
except as herein specified.

FORM OF BALLOT.  
"Amendment to the constitution relative to  
the prohibition of the manufacture, gift, or  
sale of spirituous, malt or vinous liquors and  
the right of property therein—Yes?" or  
"Amendment to the constitution relative to  
the prohibition of the manufacture, gift, or  
sale of spirituous, malt, or vinous liquors and  
the right of property therein—No."

## THE SALARY AMENDMENT.

ARTICLE IX.  
SEC. 1. The judges of the circuit courts  
shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five  
hundred dollars; the Governor an annual  
salary of five thousand dollars; the State treas-  
urer an annual salary of twenty-five hundred  
dollars; the secretary of State an annual salary  
of twenty-five hundred dollars; the commis-  
sioner of the land office an annual salary of  
twenty-five hundred dollars; the attorney gen-  
eral an annual salary of three thousand dollars;  
the superintendent of public instruction an  
annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars,  
payable in the same manner as that in which  
such salaries have heretofore been paid.

FORM OF BALLOT.  
"Amendment to the constitution relative to  
salaries of state officers—Yes?" or  
"Amendment to the constitution relative to  
salaries of state officers—No."

## CIRCUIT COURT AMENDMENT.

ARTICLE VI.  
SEC. 6. The State shall be divided into judi-  
cial circuits, in each of which the electors  
thereof shall elect one Circuit Judge, who  
shall hold his office for the term of six years,  
and until his successor is elected and qualified.  
The legislature may provide for the election of  
more than one Circuit Judge in the judicial  
circuits in which the city of Detroit is or may  
be situated, and in the judicial circuit in  
which the county of Saginaw is or may be  
situated, and the Circuit Judge of said cir-  
cuits, in addition to the salary provided by  
this Constitution shall receive from their  
respective counties the additional salary as  
may from time to time be fixed and deter-  
mined by the Board of Supervisors of said  
counties.

FORM OF BALLOT.  
"Amendment relative to judicial circuits—  
Yes?" or  
"Amendment relative to judicial circuits—  
No."

## WATER WORKS.

FORM OF BALLOT.  
Shall the City of Ypsilanti issue its bonds to  
an amount not exceeding \$70,000 for construct-  
ing and maintaining a system of water works?  
Yes.  
Shall the City of Ypsilanti issue its bonds to  
an amount not exceeding \$70,000 for construct-  
ing and maintaining a system of water works?  
No.

ELECTION, MONDAY, APRIL 4.

The Bohemian oat bill, prescribing a  
fine of \$100 to \$500, and imprisonment  
for one to three years, for such specu-  
lations, has become a law.

AFTER passing the House, the bill  
to restore capital punishment for mur-  
der in this state failed in the Senate by  
one vote. At the next trial it will suc-  
ceed, unless the record of the state  
shall be greatly improved before that  
time.

CAN any farmer who is not wealthy  
afford to be Governor of this state if  
the place should be offered him? No  
man can fill that office without spend-  
ing much more than the contemptible  
salary of one thousand dollars to which  
the Constitution now limits him; and  
the salaries of the other state officers  
are correspondingly inadequate. It is  
a shame to the state, and an injury to  
her interests. The salary amendment  
ought to be ratified.

THERE is danger that in the almost  
total absorption of public attention by  
the prohibition amendment, some vot-  
ers may forget that candidates for im-  
portant offices are to be elected. An  
election of Judges of the Supreme  
Court is of the very highest impor-  
tance; and the choice of Circuit Judges  
and Regents of the University is not a  
matter of ordinary moment, either.  
The republican party has presented  
candidates who are in every way en-  
titled to receive, and who undoubtedly  
will receive, the full vote of the party.  
The full vote is needed to elect them,  
and it is sufficient to elect them.

AN invaluable public service has  
been rendered by Scribner's Magazine  
in giving to the country Mr. Wash-  
burne's "Downfall of the Commune,"  
which appears in the April number.  
In these days, when we are becoming  
accustomed to hear of communists and  
the commune actually in our own  
cities, it is needful that the commune was,  
when it came to perfection and bore  
its fruit in Paris, after the German  
conquest. The startling realism of  
Mr. Washburne's frightful pictures is  
needed in this country, and we are glad  
to know that more than three hundred  
thousand copies have been sold.

THE \$250,000 Detroit liquor tax of  
which we are told so much, is the  
amount which the Detroit saloons  
should pay, under the law. The  
amount that they do pay, under the  
officers that they elect, is \$136,000! An  
interest that evades the payment of  
about one half the taxes that are as-  
sessed against it, is not one to boast  
itself much on the score of taxpaying.  
The farmers pay all the taxes assessed  
against them, and their taxes go to  
liquidate the pauper and criminal ex-  
penses of the county and the state, and  
lighten the state and county tax  
upon the saloon keeper's house; but  
none of the liquor tax goes to such  
purposes, nor lightens one cent the  
county and state tax upon the farmer's  
house. It belongs exclusively to the  
municipality.

It seems to be already forgotten that the  
same people who are now leading Mrs. Beech-  
er, were ten years ago, in his defence, re-  
presenting her as six years his senior, a perfect  
virago, making his home a harem, and thus  
extenuating, if not justifying, his erratic  
and erotic escapades among his flock—Ypsi-  
lant Sentinel.

How any man at this time could  
bring himself to write such a paragraph  
as that passes our comprehension. We

are among those who have felt it a  
privilege to speak words of sympathy  
for Mrs. Beecher. We were among  
those who felt it alike a privilege and  
a duty to repel the accusations against  
Mr. Beecher, years ago. We have never  
known any who expressed the offensive  
and discreditable ideas that the Sen-  
tinel expressed, and never heard of any  
such "defense" being offered in his  
behalf. We well remember that dirt  
of every description was flung at him  
from every foul source, and our neigh-  
bor has preserved a sample of some of  
it and now imagines it was manu-  
factured in Mr. Beecher's behalf.

The Sentinel, discussing the omis-  
sion of sacramental wine from the ex-  
ceptions in the amendment, says:

As the attention of the Legislature was  
called to this feature during the passage of  
the resolution, and an amendment moved  
there was evidently a purpose in the omission,  
which was not explained in the discussions of  
the subject.

Is it possible that the editor of the  
Sentinel does not know, not only that  
there was a purpose in that, but that it  
was one perfectly consistent, and  
prompted by anxiety for the success of  
the measure? Does he not know that  
the amendment proposed, excepting  
sacramental wine from the prohibition,  
was offered in the Senate, after the  
joint resolution had passed the House,  
and that to permit an amendment  
which would send it back to the House  
would be to give its enemies another  
chance to defeat it? Does he not know,  
moreover, that that amendment to ex-  
cept sacramental wine was offered by  
an enemy of the measure, who opposed  
it from first to last, in every place, and  
was offered only as a weapon with  
which, if possible to defeat its success?  
The subject may have been considered  
and decided in the first instance—we  
know nothing about that; but we do  
know, and the Sentinel knows, that it  
is not good policy for the friends of a  
measure to accept amendments offered  
by its enemies with purpose only to  
embarrass it; and that where the mea-  
sure has already passed one House, and  
to amend would be to subject it again  
to whatever peril might lie in return-  
ing for another struggle, such a course  
would be little short of idiotic.

## FREE WHISKY.

Much is made of the idea, in anti-  
amendment arguments, that a prohibi-  
tion law could not be enforced, and  
that it would remove the restrictions  
of the present law and simply result in  
free whisky. Without stopping here to  
dispute the proposition that the peo-  
ple of this state can not or will not re-  
quire the observance of a law that they  
shall make, we want to inquire, What  
is this "free whisky" which the gen-  
tlemen preach? When they tell us  
that prohibition laws simply mean  
free whisky, what do they mean by it?  
Do they mean that whisky will be  
given away like water, to all who want  
to drink? Probably not. Do they  
mean that every person who wants to  
drink will be able to get all he will pay  
for? So he does now. Do they mean  
that drunkards and drunken men will  
be able to get it so long as they can  
pay? So they are now. Who can name  
a drunkard who has any trouble in get-  
ting liquor, except the chronic trouble  
in his pocket? Do they mean that  
liquor would be sold on the Sabbath,  
and on election days, and after hours  
at night? So it is now. Where is the  
town in which this is not true? Do  
they mean that boys under 21 could  
get liquor then? So they can now.  
Then what is this dreadful "free whis-  
ky," against which we are protected by  
the present law, but which would be  
precipitated upon the state by a prohibi-  
tion law? We are unable to see how  
it could be any freer than it is. Oh,  
they tell us, there would be a saloon on  
every corner—every man who could  
raise funds to by a keg of beer or a  
bottle of whisky, could open a saloon.  
But he wouldn't give it away, would  
he? and if every one can get all he  
wants now, without obstacle or incon-  
venience, what circumstances would  
cause him to take more? If fifteen  
saloons now furnish all the liquor that  
the people of Ypsilanti are disposed to  
buy, why would they buy any more if  
we had thirty—if we had "a saloon on  
every corner"? As a matter of fact,  
whisky is free now, to all who are able  
to pay for it, or to induce anybody else  
to pay for it for them; and this "free  
whisky" bugaboo is a humbug, a bug-  
bear to frighten children.

In another and more important sense  
it is a humbug—in the sense that its  
sale would be free and unrestricted  
under a prohibition law. There are  
lawless men in Michigan, but the peo-  
ple of Michigan are not lawless. They  
intend to obey the laws, and intend  
that the laws shall be obeyed; and if  
they shall ratify this amendment by  
their votes next Monday, they will  
make laws to give it effect, and they will  
execute those laws. They will execute  
them in most parts of the state at once,  
and they will ultimately execute them  
in all parts of the state. It will not then  
be a question of the expediency of prohibi-  
tion, but it will be a question of obedi-  
ence to law and the lawful authori-  
ties; and the number of men who will  
stand upon the negative of this ques-  
tion will bear no comparison to the  
number who now stand upon the nega-  
tive of that. We have no misgivings  
upon that point, and do not regard it  
as a weighty objection that under a  
poor prohibition law, passed under an  
amendment that did not forbid the  
business but only the licensing of it,  
and with a popular sentiment not by  
any means so strong and effective as  
the sentiment now is, the law failed of  
enforcement. The sentiment now will  
make a more effective law, and provide  
more efficient means for its execution,  
and give to that execution a popular  
support that did not before exist; and  
any man who does not want the saloons  
closed will make a great mistake if he  
shall consent to the adoption of this  
amendment with the idea that under  
it they may remain open. Equally will  
any man make a sad mistake who  
wishes to see them closed, if he shall  
neglect to support its adoption under a  
like impression.

From Scribner's Magazine, April.

## A QUIET PILGRIM.

BY EDITH M. THOMAS.

What shall I say? He hath both spoken unto  
me and Himself hath done it: I shall go softly  
all my years in the bitterness of my soul.—  
Isaiah xxxviii. 15.

When on my soul in nakedness  
His swift, avertless hand did press,  
Then I stood still, nor cried aloud,  
Nor murmured low in ashes bowed;  
And, since my woe is uttered,  
To supreme Quiet I am vowed:  
Afar from me be morn and tears—  
I shall go softly all my years.

Whoso my quick, light-sandalled feet  
Bring me where Joys and Pleasures meet,  
I mingle with their throng at will;  
They know me not, as on I glide,  
That with Arch-Sorrow I abide.  
They haggard are, and droop'd of mien,  
And round their brows have cyphers been:  
Such shows I leave to light Grief's peers—  
I shall go softly all my years.

Yea, softly! heart of hearts unknown.  
Silence hath speech that passeth morn,  
More piercing-keen than breathed cries  
To such as heed, made sorrow-wise.  
But save this voice without a tone,  
That rusts before me to the skies,  
And rings above thy ringing spheres,  
Lord, I go softly all my years!

## Three Reasons.

"I once met a thoughtful scholar,"  
says Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota,  
"who told me that for years he had  
read every book he could which as-  
sailed the religion of Jesus Christ, and  
he said he should have become an in-  
fidel but for three things. 'First, I am  
a man. I am going somewhere. To-  
night I am a day nearer the grave than  
I was last night. I have read all such  
books can tell me. They shed not one  
solitary ray of hope or light upon the  
darkness. They shall not take away  
the guide and leave me stone-blind.  
Second, I had a mother. I saw her go  
down into the dark valley where I am  
going, and she leaned upon an unseen  
Arm as calmly as a child goes to sleep  
upon the breast of its mother. I know  
that was not a dream. Third, I have  
three motherless daughters (and he  
said it with tears in his eyes). I would  
rather kill them than leave them in  
this sinful world if you blot out from  
it all the teachings of the Gospel.'"

A CAID.—DR. FLORA H. RUCH, RESI-  
dence and office at Washington  
and Ellis streets, near M. E. church. Office  
hours from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.

A. FRASER, M. D., HOMEOPATHIST,  
Pearl street, near Postoffice, Ypsilanti,  
Mich.

DR. W. R. BAILEY, PHYSICIAN AND  
Surgeon, Huron street, (opposite Mineral  
Bath House) Ypsilanti, Mich. Calls in city or  
country will receive prompt attention.

DR. KNICKERBOCKER, PHYSICIAN AND  
Surgeon, corner of Adams and Emmet  
Sts., Ypsilanti. Telephone at residence.

DR. JAMES HUESTON, PHYSICIAN AND  
Surgeon, office and residence on River  
street, L. D. Norris place. Telephone No. 45.

HEMPHILL, BATCHELDER & CO., BANK-  
ers, corner of Congress and Huron streets,  
Ypsilanti.

LOUGHRIDGE & WILCOX, DEALERS IN  
Italian and American Marble, Scotch, Irish  
and American Granite. Fine monuments a  
specialty. Estimates furnished on building  
work, flag walks, etc., Washington street.

JOHN B. VAN FOSSEN, D. D. S.  
DENTAL ROOMS  
Over the Bee Hive,  
UNION BLOCK, - CONGRESS ST.  
Vitalized Air if desired.

A. B. BELL, DENTIST.  
VANTUYL BLOCK,  
Congress - Street.

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered when  
necessary.

J. A. WATLING, D. D. S., L. M. JAMES, D. D. S.  
WATLING & JAMES,  
DENTISTS, Huron St.

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered when de-  
sired.

E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.,  
Successors to Comstock & Ehling,  
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Dry Goods, Notions and Carpets  
No. 30 Congress Street,  
Ypsilanti, Michigan.

First National Bank, Ypsilanti  
PAID UP CAPITAL, \$75,000.

OFFICERS:  
D. L. QUIRK, Pres. L. A. BARNES, Vice-Pres.  
W. L. PACK, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:  
D. L. QUIRK, L. A. BARNES,  
R. F. UHL, C. S. WORTLEY,  
CHAS. KING, S. H. DODGE.

COLBY THE DEPOT JEWELER  
carries a fine line of

WATCHES,  
CLOCKS,  
JEWELRY  
AND SPECTACLES  
AT LOWEST PRICES.

Repairing a Specialty, and done 25 per cent.  
lower than other houses. Perfect  
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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GENERAL

BLACKSMITH AND JOBBER  
Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Cor. Pearl and Washington Streets, Ypsilanti.

Valuable City Property For Sale

Brick house and 51 acres fertile land,  
with good outbuildings, fine water, and  
plenty of choice fruit; located within  
city limits. Inquire of J. N. Wallace,  
or P. W. Ross.

## SMITH'S GROCERY, CONGRESS ST.

SWEET POTATOES, and the choicest and cheapest in  
all lines of

## GROCERIES!

Splendid Java and Mocha Coffee, Fancy New Orleans  
Molasses, Sugar-Cured Hams and Shoulders, and a full line,  
fresh, pure, and the best, of all that can be found at any gro-  
cery establishment in the city.

A full line of Gloves and Mittens at cost. I am closing  
out in that line and will give you unusual bargains.

## SMITH'S GROCERY, CONGRESS ST.

## EGGS FOR HATCHING

From the most celebrated strains of LIGHT BRAHMAS,

\$2 PER 13 EGGS.

SAMUEL POST, JR., - YPSILANTI, MICH.

## FANCY FAMILY GROCERIES,

## FRESH AND CANNED FRUITS,

Vegetable and Country Produce of all kinds, at

## King's Grocery!

## Buy Your Groceries

Where you can get the best and  
Most for your Money!

If you heed this advice, you will leave your  
orders at

## Johnson & Co's

## Depot Grocery,

Where you will find a full assortment of  
Groceries, in all lines, also a full stock of  
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes,  
Notions, Hardware, Tinware, Woodenware,  
etc. Goods promptly delivered to any part  
of the City.

## Johnson & Co.,

## CROSS STREET DEPOT.

## Attention, Farmers

Until the first day of April, every purchaser  
of ONE POUND of our

## 45c FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO

will receive FREE of charge a fine

## Nickle Plated Tobacco Box, Valued at 50c.

Don't miss the chance! A full line of Brier  
and Meerschaum Pipes. Pipes repaired on  
short notice. Give us a call and you will  
go away happy.

## J. W. EHRMAN.

No. 7 Union Block, next to Hawkins House.

# Alban & Johnson

YPSILANTI, MICH.

We wish to announce that we have too large a stock of Fine

## OVERCOATS

For this season of the year, and cannot afford to carry them  
over; therefore we will

## SELL THEM AT COST

TO CLOSE THEM OUT.

We also have a very nice line of Overcoats  
at \$5, \$6, \$7 and \$8, good looking and  
serviceable.

We have a fine and complete stock of Men's  
Suits from \$5 up.

We have good Boys' Suits, well made and  
stylish for \$3.50.

In NECKWEAR we can discount anything  
ever shown in Ypsilanti, both in quality  
and price. We mean business, and all  
we ask is that you can and see for  
yourself.

## ALBAN & JOHNSON.

## BARNUM & EARL

No. 27 Congress Street.

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GOLD PENS, OPTICAL GOODS, Etc.

New styles, original designs, elegant and ap-  
propriate for every one. The finest goods at  
the lowest possible prices. Everybody come  
whether you purchase or not.

## "THE BEST PLACE"

To look for what you may want  
in the Jewelry line.

## PURE DRUGS.

The very best of every thing, dispensed by one who never  
makes a mistake, is what

## FRANK SMITH

offers to the public, and at PRICES always as low as  
such goods can be afforded. Please remember  
that

## ALBUMS, FANCY GOODS AND TOYS

are to be had for a few days at prices so low you will  
purchase if you look at them, for the stock  
must be reduced.

## LOOK IN AT THE EMPORIUM

IF YOU NEED ANYTHING.







YPSILANTI, MICH.  
THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1887.

A RESOLUTION has passed the Rhode Island House providing for a Constitutional Convention every ten years, beginning in April, 1889.

THE OLDEST member of the Inter-State Commission is Judge Cooley, of Michigan, who is 63, and the youngest is Aldace F. Walker, of Vermont, who is 46.

THE DEMOCRATS of Chicago have nominated Carter H. Harrison for mayor, John H. McAvoy for treasurer, C. F. Allen for attorney, and Henry Stuckert for clerk.

H. B. HUTTON, one of the faculty of the Law Department of Michigan University, has accepted the senior professorship of law at Cornell University, with a salary of \$3,500 per annum.

A NEW food for cattle recently patented by a German consists of wood sawdust mixed with certain chemicals and "other matter," the composition forming a "very nourishing and wholesome" food for pigs, cattle, and horses.

M. PHILIPPOTEAU, the French painter, has been engaged for six years to paint huge pictures for cyclorama exhibition in the chief cities of Europe. The first will represent Niagara Falls, and will be shown in London next fall.

THE TRADE Convention between Cuba and Porto Rico on one hand and the United States on the other, which was to have terminated in April, has been prolonged to November, in order to give time for the negotiation of a treaty.

S. W. ADRAIN, of Minneapolis, claims a large amount of property in the heart of Duluth, which, he claims, was deeded to his father by Waconda, an Indian chief, who owned the site of Duluth, and who died in 1854. The property is worth \$10,000,000.

SENATOR LEMAND STANFORD, of California, says of his projected university that the buildings will be grouped in a quadrangle, will be constructed of California sandstone, and will be Moorish in design. Work upon seven of the buildings will be begun this summer.

A deaf and dumb printing-office has been opened at Berlin for the purpose of instructing intelligent boys in the art preservative. It has taken the form of a private institution, where the boys will also be cared for in case of sickness and their general education looked after.

WILLIAM J. HAYNES, of St. Louis, who will be 100 years old if he lives until December next, was on the staff of Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, was engineer of the first steamboat that arrived at St. Louis from the south, and ran the first locomotive that ever left St. Louis for the west.

THE CANADIAN government vainly advertised for proposals for ocean mail service to Great Britain. The contract with the Allen Line, at an annual subsidy of \$125,000, is about to expire. The Pacific Railway company will undertake the service if its steamers be permitted to call at Portland and Boston for homeward cargoes.

EDWARD C. SCRUGGS, of Nashville, Tenn., has made in the last four months \$50,000 by real-estate investments in his neighborhood. Mr. Scruggs is totally blind from the effects of a gunshot wound received about fifteen years ago. His constant companion is a clever negro boy, who gives him occasional pointers about land, people, etc.

THERE is not an unmarried woman in Turkey who can both read and write the Turkish language, and there are but few men who are able to do so. It requires six years of hard study to acquire these accomplishments. When you hear of a Turk with the title by which he is known, you may know that he is one of the few educated men in that country, as the title is only conferred upon those who can both read and write.

THE SECRETARY of the Nebraska Board of Agriculture makes a very favorable report of the financial condition of the farmers of that State. He estimates that the value of rural indebtedness has been reduced one-half in ten years. The rate of interest is 6 per cent., and by contract may be as high as 10. The proportion of farms mortgaged is quite small. Farmers have some town property and personal property interests, both rural and urban.

THE ACT to amend the act to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States went into effect on the 23d inst. The acting Secretary of the Treasury is preparing the regulations essential to its proper enforcement. It is said at the department that the delay is caused by the difficulty experienced in reconciling seemingly inconsistent provisions contained in the act.

INTELLIGENT Mexicans expect that under the new and reduced tariff the foreign trade of their country will increase largely. Indeed, they expect that importations will increase so largely that the revenue derived from them will be larger than it now is. The foreign trade of the country has not hitherto been very extensive. In 1884 the total value of imports and exports was about \$92,000,000, and about \$20,000,000 of that, or not quite one-fourth of the whole, was with the United States. Our trade with Mexico has been growing of late. In 1880 we sold \$7,800,000 worth of goods to the Mexicans, and bought from them \$7,200,000 worth. In 1883 our sales to them had increased to \$16,500,000 and our purchases from them to \$8,000,000. In 1884 our sales to them decreased about \$3,500,000, but it is understood that this was in anticipation of the early ratification of the reciprocity treaty. Under the new tariff, which goes much further than the treaty on the Mexican side, we may expect to see this trade grow much more rapidly.

## Latest Intelligence From All Parts of the World.

## FIRE RECORD.

The Sanderson steel works, Syracuse, N. Y., were burned Sunday morning. Loss \$200,000.

John Taylor & Co's pork packery at Trenton, N. J., was destroyed by fire early Saturday morning. The loss will exceed \$300,000.

Fire in W. S. Wood & Co's planing mill and lumber yard at Binghamton, N. Y., Friday night, caused a loss of \$110,000.

The Tremont House, at Wabash, Ind., was burned on Sunday. No loss of life, but several remarkable escapes. Loss \$20,000.

A boarding house was burned at Cleveland, Ohio, on Sunday. Two lives were lost.

The residence of Mrs. Carrie Corcoran, a widow 80 years old, was burned at Walnut Hills, Ohio, Sunday, and she was badly burned that she died.

Flames destroyed four dwellings at Hermon, Ill., early Friday morning. John McEnery escaped with his sick wife from one of the buildings, but could not rescue his two children. They were saved by a neighbor named Murphy, who was burned of his own life.

A flour mill, at Onro, Wis., was burned Thursday morning. Loss \$15,000.

The entire business portion of Dunbar, Neb., was destroyed by fire Thursday. Loss \$35,000; insurance light.

A fire at Gainesville, Texas, destroyed property to the amount of about \$2,000.

A frame boarding house at the Colby Mine, near Bessemer, Mich., was destroyed by fire early Wednesday morning. Twelve men perishing in the flames. Of nine others, who escaped by jumping from windows, a half dozen were seriously injured.

A fire at Gainesville, Texas, destroyed property to the amount of about \$2,000.

## CASUALTIES.

The wrecking Schooner Rapidan, while on her way to the stranded steamer Scotia, went ashore, Monday morning, one mile south of Monmouth Beach Life-saving Station. The crew were saved.

Five hundred and nineteen of the Italian passengers of the wrecked steamer Scotia arrived at Castle Garden, Sunday afternoon, in a famished condition. Their scramble for food and cries of distress are said to have been pitiable in the extreme.

John Kapples, from Boston, was asphyxiated at the Atlantic Hotel in Chicago, on Thursday night, by blowing out the gas.

The steamship Scotia, which sailed from Marseilles, Feb. 20, for New York, went ashore at Fire Island, L. I., on Friday morning.

The floor of a school house, at Hittville, N. Y., gave way under the weight of people assembled in it on Thursday night, and ten or fifteen persons were badly injured.

As the new iron bridge over the Big Otter River, near Liberty, Va., on the Norfolk and Western Railroad, was being worked, a freight train in crossing broke through and killed nine workmen.

J. G. Haggett, his son and two daughters were drowned in San Francisco Bay, by the upsetting of a row-boat. Haggett was the owner of large mining property in Arizona.

The flood has resulted in the drowning of five persons near Legrace, D. T.

A Pittsburgh dispatch states that the Chicago Express, on the Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne R. R., was wrecked at Leetonia, Ohio, on Friday morning. The express train which left Chicago in the morning had reached Leetonia. There is a heavy grade at this point, and the engineer discovered that the air-brake hose was leaking. He stopped the train, and while trying to fix a freight train came along and crashed into the rear end, completely telescoping the sleeper and the passenger car next. The engineer, William Beall, of Allegheny, who was underneath the engine at the time fixing the air-brake, was horribly crushed and died almost instantly. One passenger, J. C. Hazlett, in the sleeping car was fatally injured. Six or eight other persons were badly bruised.

Passenger trains on the Pan-handle Road collided Thursday night in a cut near Hagenbach Station, Ohio. No passengers were injured. Engineer Butterworth was slightly wounded.

Jacob Bread died, Wednesday night, at his home in Newark, O., from the results of a scalding in the face from a pan of boiling water thrown by his wife. She is now a raving maniac.

William Elder, aged 80 years, was run over and killed by a passenger train on the Rock Island R. R., near Peoria, Ill., on Thursday.

A mixed train on the Louisville and Evansville R. R. plunged through a trestle near the Wabash River, demolishing several cars and killing the brakeman, John Samuels.

John Duryea, at the County Hospital in Chicago, while taking an alcohol bath, upset the alcohol and died from injuries resulting.

The losses on the cattle ranges of Manitoba, are stated to be from 30 to 50 per cent. from severe cold weather.

John Reizers died, on Thursday, from the effects of falling through a skylight in Chicago.

On Monday Harry L. Leavitt, testifying in the Haddock murder trial, at Sioux City, said he saw Arendorf shoot Haddock, and pantomimed the performance in realistic style.

A man named Albrecht entered a Boston, Mass., gambling house Monday and killed the two proprietors. He claimed it was in self defense as they tried to rob him. There were no witnesses.

\* Jas. Kearney, of the law firm of Kearney & Thain, New York, has run away with about \$100,000.

The dead body of a well dressed girl was found in Rahway, N. J., on Sunday. Her throat was cut almost from ear to ear.

J. S. Martin, messenger for a Mount Morris (N. J.) bank, decamped with \$2,000 given him to get changed into small coin.

An indictment for bribery at the recent election was found in New Brunswick, Thursday, against the son of the Hon. John Costigan, a member of the Canadian Cabinet.

A New York baker named Topher, who was out of work and crazy with drink, tried to kill his wife with an ax Wednesday and then cut his own throat. He will die.

The Pennsylvania Board of Pardons Wednesday refused a rehearing in the case of Milton Weston.

The sentence to death of janitor Titus, at Trenton, N. J., has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

Chas. B. Treseott, lately general manager of the Silk Mills Co., at Springfield, Mass., has been arrested for embezzlement.

Phillip Bearing, who shot the head-waiter of the Palmer House, in Chicago, has been arrested.

A deputy U. S. Marshall, raided a whiskey ranche near New Malle, Mo., on Sunday, and arrested Peter Niling, aged 70 years, as the offender.

Three more arrests of alleged "hoodlums" were made in Chicago, on Saturday, and they were held in bonds for trial. They were County Commissioner Wren, and ex-Commissioners Van Pelt and Ochs.

A jury was secured in the Nichols murder case, at Morris, Ill., Saturday, and the taking of evidence began Monday.

The taking of testimony in the Haddock murder case was begun Friday, at Sioux City.

A bad shortage has been discovered in the books of the LaSalle (Ill.) county official.

Miss A. Hancock was shot dead at Youngstown, O., on Thursday night, by E. Stan and a worthless fellow whose advances she had repulsed.

Wednesday afternoon, at Detroit, the dead bodies of Charles Govin, a merchant tailor, and his wife were found in their home. It is suspected to be a case of murder and suicide with poison.

A stock buyer named Poole, of Forrester, Ill., last week bought from the farmers of that vicinity a lot of stock, said to be worth \$4,000, sold the same in Chicago, took the proceeds, and left for Australia.

## INDUSTRIAL.

The carpenters at Atlanta, Ga., working on the cotton exchange, have struck for nine days, and the strike is expected to be general.

Grand Master Powderly has issued an order to the effect that local assemblies must not use funds for political purposes.

The reporters of all the morning papers, in New York, are represented among the members of the Knights of Labor.

The wrought iron pipe manufacturers were in session at Pittsburgh, on Wednesday.

At a meeting of wrought iron pipe manufacturers Wednesday, at Pittsburgh, Pa., last year's prices were reaffirmed.

Thomas B. Burkirk, of Indiana, has been appointed agent of the internal revenue service.

The Mt. Vernon Bridge Company, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, has been awarded the contract for the new aqueduct bridge across the Potomac.

The National Wagon Makers' Association was in session in Chicago, on Wednesday.

The Edmiston and Waddell Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., manufacturers of agricultural implements, failed Thursday, with liabilities of \$200,000, and no assets to speak of.

WASHINGTON.

The President made the following appointments Monday: Daniel A. Carpenter, of Knoxville, Tenn., to be Pension Agent at Knoxville, Tenn.; Charles W. Irish, of Iowa City, Iowa, to be Surveyor-general of Nevada; William C. Hall, of Salt Lake City, Utah, to be secretary of Utah Territory. The following to be receivers of public moneys: John Treacy, of Nebraska, at North Platte, Neb.; Frank S. Demers, of Minnesota, at Fargo, Dak.; Henry O. Billings, of Illinois, at Hall, Idaho; Col. E. N. Fitch, of Michigan, at Reed City, Mich. The following to be registers of land offices: G. W. Carrington, of Wisconsin, at Ashland, Wis.; Milton Montgomery, of Nebraska, at Chadron, Neb.

Acting Secretary Muldrow has reversed three decisions of Commissioner Sparks of the Land Office.

One Bragdon, alias St. Clair, is to be tried by the government for fleeing pension claimants in Kansas.

The Secretary of the Interior declines to concur in Commissioner Sparks's recommendation that the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad be enjoined from cutting timber on lands within its indemnity in the State of Wisconsin.

Secretary Manning's successor will not be appointed before April 1.

Another call for \$10,000,000 three per cent. bonds has been issued.

POLITICAL.

Post Master General Vilas, of Wisconsin, is said to be a candidate for Vice-President. So states a prominent Democrat of St. Paul.

The Democrats of Cincinnati have nominated Isaac B. Matson for Mayor, J. R. Saylor for Judge of the Superior Court, Valentine Nicholas for City Treasurer, and A. M. Cohen for City Solicitor.

Carter Harrison nominated by the Democrats for Mayor of Chicago, after accepting the nomination, on Friday, peremptorily declined to continue on the ticket. The candidate for City Treasurer, J. H. McAvoy also declined to run.

Senator Edmunds has expressed the opinion that President Cleveland will be the nominee of the Democratic party in 1888.

Congressman William Springer and Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson will attend the dinner of the Boston Bay State Club. Mr. Springer is down for a speech. The club is composed of Democrats.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

BEVERLYS—Choice to Prime	5.00 @ 5.35
Good Shipping	4.00 @ 5.15
Common	3.45 @ 4.65
HOOS—Shipping Grade	5.45 @ 5.35
FLOUR—Extra Spring	4.25 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	75 1/4 @ 75 3/4
CORN—No. 2	34 1/4 @ 36 3/4
OATS—No. 2	24 @ 26
POTATOES—New, per bu.	44 @ 52
BUTTER—Choice Cream	29 @ 31
Fine Dairy	24 @ 25
CHEESE—Full Cream Chd	12 @ 12 1/2
Full Cream, new	12 @ 12
EGGS—Fresh	13 @ 14
POPK—Mess.	20.65 @ 20.60

NEW YORK.

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CORN—No. 2 Red	30 @ 31
CORN—No. 2	47 @ 48
OATS—White	38 @ 42
POPK—New Mess.	15.50 @ 16.50

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	79 1/4 @ 79 3/4
CORN—Mixed	34 1/4 @ 35 3/4
OATS—Mixed	27 1/4 @ 28
POPK—New Mess.	17.50 @ 18.00

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—No. 2	81 1/4 @ 82
CORN—No. 2	39 @ 39 1/4
CORN—No. 2	29 1/2 @ 30
POPK—Mess.	17.00 @ 17.50
HOOS	4.75 @ 5.00

DETROIT.

WHEAT—No. 1 White	81 1/4 @ 82 1/2
Michigan Red	81 1/4 @ 82 1/2
CORN—No. 2	39 @ 39 1/4
OATS—No. 2	32 @ 32 1/2
POPK—No. 2 White	32 1/2 @ 33
CLOVER SEED	4.10

The Eastern and Western divisions of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad were sold at Indianapolis, Monday, under a decree in the Federal Court, J. D. Campbell being the purchaser at a cost of \$3,000,000.

United States Senator John H. Reagan was thrown to the ground by the slipping of a saddle as he was mounting a horse Monday at his farm, at Palestine, Tex., and his spine was injured. He suffers a great deal of pain, and will be confined to his bed for some time.

The Central Labor Union in New York, on Sunday, denounced the arrest of Mrs. Parsons, the Anarchist lecturer, at Columbus, Ohio, as an attempt by capitalists to run the United States on the "level of monarchy ridden Europe."

Eliza Weatherly, wife of Nat Goodwin, the comedian, died at New York Thursday night from the effects of a surgical operation for the removal of a tumor.

Senator Sherman, at Birmingham, Ala., was not allowed to receive a delegation of colored men in his room at the hotel where he stopped.

A foot of snow fell throughout the region of Saratoga, N. Y., on Tuesday.

It is rumored at Springfield, Ill., that K. H. Wade, Superintendent of the Wabash System, will succeed Judge Cooley as receiver.

Judge Samuel H. Treat, of the United States District Court for Southern Illinois, died at his home in Springfield, Ill., at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Judge Treat has been in poor health almost a year but has attended his duties on the bench until a couple of weeks ago. Judge Treat leaves no offspring, and his wife has been dead for four years. He was appointed to the United States Bench by President Pierce in 1854, and was 75 years of age.

A heavy snowstorm and blizzard visited Wisconsin and Illinois, Saturday night and Sunday.

Northern Pacific trains crossed the bridge and trestle, at Bismarck, D. T., Sunday, for the first time in eight days owing to high water.

About one thousand Germans in Chicago, called a congratulatory message to the Emperor William, on Tuesday night.

Arguments in a case involving \$15,000,000, which is virtually a contest of the will of Francis Palmes, were begun Friday at Detroit.

The Crosby high license bill, applying only to New York City and Brooklyn, passed the New York Assembly Wednesday, 70 to 56. The bill provides for four grades of licenses, ranging in price from \$100 to \$1,000.

The German consulate, at New York, flew a new Imperial flag on Tuesday, in honor of Emperor William's birthday.

A decree has been ordered for the sale of the New York, Rutland & Montreal Railway to pay off \$350,000 worth of certificates issued by Receiver Van Valkenburg. Sixty-five hundred shares of cotton were sold in one lot, at Galveston, Texas, Wednesday.

There was a heavy frost in Mississippi as far south as Canton on Wednesday night.

Judge S. E. Sinclair, well known as a prominent politician and lawyer, died at his home in Fort Wayne, Ind.

FOREIGN.

The German reichstag, Monday, passed to its third reading the budget, with the budget bills and the loan bill. The reichstag then adjourned over the Easter holidays.

Prince Ferdinand, of Saxe-Coburg, has written to members of the sobranje expressing his desire to be nominated as a candidate for the Bulgarian Throne.

The schooner-yacht Dauntless, defeated by the Coronet in the great ocean yacht race, passed Galley Head, Ireland, at 11 o'clock Monday morning. She is all right, and none the worse for her long sail.

At Michelstown, Ireland, Sunday, Magistrate Eaton severely condemned the boycotting and intimidation prevalent. He said that to his knowledge but for these terrors many men now at liberty would be in prison for crimes they had committed.

Thirteen anarchists, convicted of complicity in the plot to set fire to the city of Vienna, Austria, and to blow up the Imperial Palace at Schoubrunn with dynamite, have been sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for terms ranging from one year to twenty years. One other was acquitted.

At a league meeting in Youghal, Ireland, Sunday, it was resolved that no rent should be paid while Father Keller is in prison.

The Coronet arrived off Queenstown, Sunday morning, and passed the winning point at 12:41. The actual time computed on the Greenwich basis is 14 days 19 hours 3 minutes and 14 seconds. The whole number of nautical miles sailed is 2,943. The longest day's run was 29.5 miles. The Dauntless was not in sight.

The ameer of Afghanistan has ordered 10,000 men to prepare to reinforce Herat in consequence of news that the governor of Turkistan has ordered Iskander Khan, with 12,000 men, to surprise that place.

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The Italian bark Lusina, which sailed from Cardenas for Philadelphia, has been given up as lost.

Seventy miners were killed by an explosion, Tuesday, in the Bulli colliery at Sydney, New South Wales.

Three shocks of earthquake were felt, Tuesday, at Travnik, Bosnia.

Advices from Suakin said that the British war ship Albacore has captured two slaves with a cargo of sixty slaves each going to Keddah.

The queen laid the foundation stone of the Victoria Assize court at Birmingham, Eng., Wednesday, and was enthusiastically received.

In the Spanish chamber of deputies, Senator Moret, minister of foreign affairs, announced that an agreement had been reached between the government and the rebels, and that the rebels would be extended commercial modus vivendi will be prolonged to the end of July.

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## TRADE REVIEW.

Depression Indications in Some Lines.—The Money Market.

Railroad Business and General Trade Increasing.

R. G. Dun & Co. in their weekly trade review, say: "April is close at hand, and some anxiety as to the money market is usual at this season. The banks have been sending large amounts to the interior through deposits at the Treasury and issues of silver certificates elsewhere, and there has been a heavy demand for Philadelphia exchange, so that a further decline in reserves is expected. The Western and Southern demand for money is intensified by a desire to ship products before the interstate act and change of rates goes into effect. Though the demand at Chicago is reported diminishing, rates are 6 to 8 per cent. All the circumstances make it comparatively easy for an operator to produce money there for export. The Treasury has taken in \$1,700,000 more gold than it had paid out during the past week, but has added \$3,000,000 to the outstanding silver certificates, and put out some legal tenders also; the reduction of rates by the Bank of England and the abundance of money there favor export. The Treasury, as does the later for iron trade, exports from New York for three weeks being 18 per cent. larger than last year, with imports 7 1/2 per cent. larger. The February official report shows an increase of \$2,300,000 in exports over last year, the amount being the largest since 1883, but imports were the largest on record for many years in February, and the excess of imports was \$4,214,357; gold exports for the month exceeding imports by \$1,533,786.

Railroad business has been large. West-bound shipments from chief Eastern cities were 144,160 tons in February, against 134,980 last year, but east-bound tonnage was 741,250 tons, against 556,294 tons last year. The temporary activity of March does not indicate larger business for the year. The Chicago business, in the building of 616 miles of road, against 296 to date last year, a safe indication as to the future. Reports regarding the iron business are not favorable, imports evidently having a depressing effect. It would not be strange if a reaction should soon begin; the rise which began in 1871, lasted twenty months, the rise which began in 1878 lasted sixteen months, and the rise which began in 1885 has now lasted about eighteen months. The volume of legitimate business is large and increasing, but speculation and tonnage records show, but speculation and tonnage records show, that speculation is doing much to keep the Oil speculation suffers from pending bills in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Pork products have reacted a little. Wool is lower, the demand for goods being slack. Wheat has declined 1 cent, corn about 1/2 a cent, and oats 1/4 a cent, but with unusually small sales and large receipts. Cotton has advanced 1/4 and coffee 1/2 a cent, and beef is stronger, but the prevailing uncertainty affects most branches of business unfavorably, excepting as transactions are hastened to make shipments by rail before the change in rates and the expiration of contracts.

The business failures during the last seven days for the United States 218, for Canada 41, total 259, against 220 last week, and 221 for the corresponding week of last year. The casualties are considerably above the average in the Southern States and in Canada. In New York City there were 19 failures in the New England States, 34, and in the Middle States 40."

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## FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

### SPRING POETRY.

#### THE RUSTIC ANTHANAS.

When days of sunshine come between  
The February blizzard keen  
With promises of spring to mock us,  
The rustic Anthanas tells  
That he, while roaming through the dells,  
Or, woods, has seen an early crocus.

#### ANOTHER DISCOVERY

He is the self same man who roves  
In early March through leafless groves,  
While overhead the storm cloud hovers,  
And all the ground with snow is white.  
And, to his unalloyed delight,  
The trailing arbutus discovers.

#### THE GENTLE SPRING.

Hail, gentle spring!  
Thou dost sing  
When still are blowing April gales,  
From stormy skies  
The spring replies,  
And sleets and snows as well as hails.

### HOW TO MAKE A BED.

Ordinary sheets, blankets and cover-lids are too short and too narrow; they do not admit of a bed being well made. A quarter of a yard all round, beyond the edge of the mattress, is necessary for tucking in and for overlying at the top so that the shoulders may be covered. A worn but clean blanket should cover the upper mattress in winter and over this the sheet should be spread smoothly and adequately. The bolster with its hemstitched linen cover, should be laid a few inches below the top of the mattress so as to better support the shoulders when lying down, and give a better pitch to the pillows as they stand against the head of the bedstead. Blankets to be large enough must be of good quality; cheap blankets are always unsatisfactory because inadequate both in size and warmth. Care should be taken that they are not laid evenly together upon the bed, but the upper one lowered from the top of the other fully the depth of the bordering.

This graduates the bulk and will prevent undue weight about the shoulders when the clothes are turned over; it also allows of abundant margin for "tucking in" at the foot; a matter of great importance, especially when a bed is occupied by two persons.

The "foot" blanket is another important item. If the luxury of a narrow down coverlid can be afforded for the feet so much the better; it is a comfort that once enjoyed will never after be willingly dispensed with in cold weather. It should not be too wide or thick as a feather bed as they are made in Germany, but large enough to cover the larger half of the bed and extend over a few inches at the sides. The coverlid laid smoothly over this, all the clothes turned down twice at the top and the whole worked smoothly into the sides and end of the bedstead, the pillows only need to be placed in their proper position to render the bed-making complete.—*Demoiselle's Magazine.*

### TAKE CARE OF STOCK.

Domestic animals, especially growing stock so not thrive without a copious supply of light. Fattening stock put on plenty of weight in darkness, but this is not thrift; it is cruelty and their flesh is not fit for consumption. Cleanliness may be observed, says the St. Louis Republican, one, by keeping the stall clean, and two, by cleaning the animals themselves. Animals breathe, as it were, through the pores of the skin, as well as by means of their lungs. Dirt stops up these pores and throws greater burdens upon the lungs promoting disease and acting prejudicially to the products as food for human consumption. There should be free and constant communcation between the air and the pores, which is prevented by dirt on the skin, and for this reason also the air in the stable should be pure. Rubbing and grooming promotes this kind of healthfulness, and the cows udder should be washed occasionally and rubbed with a woolen cloth till thoroughly dry.

### FOR HOUSE PLANTS.

Without good soil, no one can succeed in growing house plants well. We have little faith in chip dirt for plants for best results; we have great faith in what gardeners call "fibrous loam" for the same purpose. Those who lived in the country find it an easy matter to have a good lot of this article on hand at all times. City plant growers can procure the same of the florists at a small price per bushel. How to get it up is told in a few words. Procure sods to or three inches thick, from a rich pasture lot, or from the roadside, at some spot where the earth is good. Stack it up in some out-of-the-way place until wanted. Break this into pieces the size of acorns, and plants will find in it all the elements really needed to their existence. Or if it seems poor, add a little old fine manure. No need of rubbing such soil through a fine sieve before using.

### TO PREVENT BED-SORES.

When a person is obliged to lie constantly in one position as is the case with a broken leg, the pressure coming constantly on the same place bedsores must be guarded against. The lower part of the back is most frequently attacked. The nurse should pass her hand under it at least twice a day to see that the draw sheet is free from wrinkles and creases. Morning and night she must bathe it with a small sponge dipped in alcohol, or a solution of tannic acid, and when it is dry rub it with corn starch or buckwheat flour. It may seem impossible to her to get her hands underneath, but most beds will yield a little to pressure and by working a roll of old linen under the back above the place to be bathed, she will obtain a little space to work in. If in spite of precautions the back becomes sore an air cushion with a hole in the middle must be used to prevent the sore from coming in contact with any surface, or it cannot heal.—*Elisabeth Robinson Scovill in Good House-keeping.*

### DRAINING LAND.

Wet lands should be drained because we cannot unlock the fertility of the soil unless air takes the place of the water, says Prof. Scott in the Agricultural Gazette. We drain to let water into the soil, as much as to take it out—not merely to carry off the surplus water, but to make the fertilizing rain filter through the soil. Amongst other effects, drain-

ing improves the texture of soil by making it more porous, drier, looser, and more friable; it makes land more easily worked; it raises the temperature of the soil; it enables a greater variety of crop to be grown it gives an earlier harvest; and it makes the manure more effective. And even this does not exhaust the practical advantages of draining wet lands.

### BOUND THEMSELVES.

Two persons who have chosen each other out of all the species, with design to be each other's mutual comfort and entertainment, have in that action bound themselves to be good-humored, affable, discreet, forgiving, patient and joyful with respect to each other's frailties and imperfections to the end of their lives.

### A COMFORTABLE HOME.

To make home really attractive, we must make it a perfect garden of comforts, a place of delight at whose threshold husband, father and sons may drop their burden of care, sure of solace and recreation at their own fireside. No time is ill-bestowed that is spent in the adornment of a home. Not too much fancy work but just enough to brighten and relieve—a few house plants, a bird, and some other bright objects. The windows of the stores that line the city streets for miles win many a purchase thru' tasteful arrangement of their goods, and so should our doors, set hospitably ajar, reveal cosy home interiors, whose warmth and harmony brightens and makes for friend and kin a little heaven here below.

### HEART DECORATION.

"Sallie," said a good old grandmother to a young girl who was busily engaged in whitening her complexion and arranging her hair.

"What is it, grandmama?"

"You girls think of nothing but trying to improve nature."

"We are obliged to do that grandmama. We are compelled to do a great deal of decorating nowadays in order to present a handsome appearance."

"Yes my child, but when I was a young lady us girls used to decorate our hearts as well, and there wasn't an old maid in our county, but now the woods are full of them."

### A BREAKFAST DISH.

A simple and delicious method of preparing potatoes for breakfast is a great favorite in the West Indies. Two pounds of peeled potatoes are washed and grated; four ounces each are added of sugar and butter melted, one teaspoonful each of salt and pepper, well mixed; placed in a baking dish and put into a brisk oven until done; it shows a delicate brown color.

### HOT WATER FOR SPRAINS.

Hot water is the best thing that can be used to heal a sprain or bruise. The wounded part should be placed in water as hot as can be borne for fifteen minutes, and in all ordinary cases the pain will gradually disappear. Hot water applied by means of cloths is a sovereign remedy for neuralgia or pleurisy pains.

For burns or scald apply cloths well saturated with cool alum water, keeping the injured parts covered from the air.

### FOR SORE THROAT.

Ever' one has a cure for sore throat, but simple remedies appear to be most effectual. Salt and water is used by many as a gargle, but a little alum and honey dissolved in sage tea is better. An application of cloths wrung out of hot water and applied to the neck, changing as often as they begin to cool, has the most potency for removing inflammation of anything we ever tried. It should be kept up for a number of hours. During the evening is usually the most convenient time for applying this remedy.

—Scientific American.

### SCRAP BOOK NOTES.

Colors near the face should be soft and indistinguishable.

Cold rain water and soap will remove machine grease from washable fabrics.

Women of taste are content with a few things—and those good—in lieu of a quantity of cheap finery.

Blue ointment and kerosene, mixed in equal proportions and applied to bedsteads, is an unfailing bug remedy, and a coat of whitewash is ditto for a dog house.

A dress or jacket properly made and properly fitted by a good dressmaker though this costs more than one made by a novice, will look and hang well to the end, while the other will not.

Ladies who study economy will never adopt the outre in anything, for our fashions never last long.

Salt will curdle new milk, hence in preparing milk porridge, gravies, etc., the salt should not be added until the dish is prepared.

Kerosene will make your teakettle as bright as new. Saturated a woolen rag and rub with it. It will also remove stains from the clean varnished furniture.

### He Wanted Watermelon.

A lady who has honored the editor by chatting with him for an hour told him, among other things, some anecdotes of the noble red men who in the days of her grandmother, still lingered, a forlorn and broken remnant, in the upper valleys of the Kennebec river. The feature of civilization to which these half-tamed savages seem to have taken most kindly was begging, and numberless were the requests which they proffered, in wheedling tone and with suppliant manner, to the white brothers who dwelt in undisputed possession of the land once owned by the dusky ancestors of the petitioners. "One of the things which they begged for worst," the lady said, "was for grandfather's fruit. Especially did one old Indian plead: 'Enemost water, no quite water; enemost pumpkin, no quite pumpkin; berry much me want him.'" "But what did he mean?" the editor asked stupidly. The lady laughed. "If you were a ducky," she answered, "you would soon guess." And then the hearer divined that the noble savage hankered for watermelon.—*Boston Courier.*

## INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

### Synopsis of the Bill Which Goes Into Effect April 4.

The Inter-State Commerce law goes into effect April 4. It places all the Inter-State carriers of the country under Government control, provides a commission of five persons for the enforcement of the law, prohibits discriminating rates and the charging of more for a shorter than for a longer haul, prohibits pooling, requires the posting of schedules of rates, prevents the issuing of free passes except to employees or officers of the common carriers, and gives persons claiming to be damaged by the transportation companies the option of making complaint to the Railway Commission or of bringing suit on their own behalf in the United States Circuit or District Courts. Its features appear in detail from the following summary by sections:

Sec. 1 provides that the act shall apply to all common carriers engaged in the transportation of passengers or property, wholly in or in part, by rail road from one State or Territory to another State or Territory of the United States, or from any part of the United States to or through an adjacent foreign country. Reasonable and just charges for the transportation of passengers or freights are made compulsory.

Sec. 2 prohibits discriminating rates "under substantially similar circumstances and conditions as between persons."

Sec. 3 makes it unlawful to give "undue or unreasonable preference" to any person, firm, corporation, or locality, or any particular description of traffic as compared with any other person, firm, corporation, or locality.

Sec. 4 is the famous "shorter and longer" haul provision, which declares that it shall be unlawful "for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers or of like kind of property, under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance."

But the commission, upon application, may, in special cases, authorize the common carrier to charge less for longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of passengers or property.

Sec. 5 is the one which prohibits pooling, making it unlawful for any common carrier to enter into any contract, agreement or combination with any other common carrier for the pooling of freights of different and competing railroads, or for the division of the earnings of such railroads, making each day of the continuance of such pooling a separate offense.

Sec. 6 requires common carriers to print and keep for public inspection schedules showing the rates and fares and charges for the transportation of passengers and property which any such common carrier has established. Terminal charges and rules and regulations which in any wise change or affect the aggregate of such charges shall be plainly stated. Schedules must be plainly printed in large type and kept in each railroad station for public inspection. Ten days' public notice of an intention to advance rates or fares must be given before such advance can go into effect. Reductions may be made without previous public notice, but when made must be immediately posted. When rates have been established, deviation therefrom shall be unlawful. Established schedules and all agreements with other common carriers must be promptly filed with the Railway Commission created by this act. Violation of this section will subject the offender to punishment for contempt.

Sec. 7 declares that it shall be unlawful for any common carrier to enter into any combination to prevent continuous carriage of freight or passengers, either by breaking bulk, or stoppage, or interruption not made in good faith for some necessary purpose.

Sec. 8. The violation of any provision of this act by any common carrier shall make the said common carrier liable to the person or persons injured thereby for the full amount of damages sustained in consequence of any such violation of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 9 gives to the person or persons claiming to be damaged by any common carrier the option either of making complaint to the Railway Commission as hereafter provided or of bringing suit in his or their own behalf for the recovery of damages in any District or Circuit Court of the United States of competent jurisdiction. But no person or persons shall have the right to pursue both remedies at the same time, and must choose one or the other at the beginning of his act on.

The right to send for a person or papers is bestowed upon the court before which the action may be brought.

Sec. 10. The penalty for violation of this act by any common carrier, corporation, director or officer, receiver or trustee of any railway company is a fine of \$500 for each offense.

Sec. 11 provides for the establishment of a Railway Commission of five Commissioners, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The first Commissioners to be appointed are to serve for two, three, four, five, and six years, respectively, but their successors are to serve for terms of six years each. The President has the power to remove Commissioners for malfeasance in office. Not more than three Commissioners shall be appointed from the same political party. No railway official can be appointed as a member of the commission. No Commissioner can engage in any other business.

Sec. 12 authorizes the commission to make full inquiry into the management or business of all railway companies or other common carriers subject to the provisions of this act, and to acquire the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers. The courts of the United States are required to enforce the powers of the commission.

Sec. 13. Persons, firms, corporations,

etc., may apply to the commission by petition, stating the facts upon which their grievances are based; whereupon the commission may summon the common carrier to appear before it and satisfy the complaint. If no such appearance shall be made, it shall become the duty of the commission to investigate said complaint and provide an appropriate remedy. No complaint shall be dismissed on account of the absence of direct damage to the complainant.

Sec. 14 Reports of investigation must in all cases be made by the commission, and entered of record, and a copy furnished to the party who may have complained, and to any common carrier that may have been complained of.

Sec. 15. The commission must deliver to each common carrier concerned a copy of its report in respect to any case in which an investigation has been made, together with a notice to the common carrier to cease and desist from its violation of the law or to make reparation for the injury complained of or found to have been committed.

Sec. 16. When common carriers shall violate or refuse to obey any lawful order of the commission it shall be the duty of the commission to reply in a summary way by petition to the Circuit Court of the United States, and the Court shall have power to hear and determine the matter on due notice to the common carrier interested or complained of. And the court shall have the authority to impose a fine not exceeding \$500 upon every common carrier or other person disobeying its writ of injunction or other proper process for every day after the day named that such carrier or other person shall fail to obey its injunction or process.

Sec. 17. The commission may conduct its proceedings in such a manner as will best conduce to the proper dispatch of business and the ends of justice.

Sec. 18. The Commissioners shall receive an annual salary of \$7,500. The Secretary of the commission shall receive an annual salary of \$3,500.

Sec. 19. The principal office of the commission shall be in City of Washington.

Sec. 20. The commission is authorized to require annual reports from railroads, including specific answers to all questions upon which the commission may need information.

Sec. 21. The commission is required to make an annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, to be by him transmitted to Congress, the same to be made before Dec. 1 in each year.

Sec. 22. Nothing in this act shall prevent the carriage, storage, or handling of property for the United States at reduced rates, or prevent railroads from giving free carriage to their own officers and employees, or prevent the principal officers of any railroad company or companies from exchanging passes or tickets with other railroad companies for their officers and employees. Nothing in this act shall abridge remedies now existing at common law, but the provisions of this act are in addition to such remedies. No pending litigation shall be in any way affected by this act.

Sec. 23 appropriates \$100,000 for the use and purposes of this act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

### An extraordinary Premonition.

The Midland Advertiser, published at Wednesbury, Eng., contains a singular narrative. A girl named Louisa Benn, living with her mother in Queen street, Wednesbury, some time ago expressed a desire to go to America, and her friends ultimately yielded to her wishes. A suggestion, however, was made to her at the last moment that she should go to Australia, and, despite her mother's remonstrances, she decided to go there. The family were poor, and great difficulty was experienced in collecting the necessary funds and in providing the girl with an outfit. Her box was forwarded to London, and she followed the most extraordinary part of the affair. The mother, who was prostrated with grief, began to have strange visions. Repeatedly she imagined she saw a large rock jutting out from the ocean, and that upon this rock there was a large bird. Then she would see a ship loaded with passengers strike against the rock and sink.

She fancied she could hear the shouts of the sailors and the shrieks of the women on board, and frequently both at night and day, the strange hallucination occupied her mind. The day before the ship sailed she was in the kitchen, when a cry of "O, mother!" seemed to come from the cellar. Even now the woman affirms that it was Louisa who shouted, and that it was not the result of an excited and imaginative brain. Mrs. Benn was so alarmed that she at once telegraphed for her daughter to come back. The girl was at the time on board ship, and for a moment she hesitated to obey. The doctor on board the vessel advised her to stop, but the schoolmaster urged her to obey her mother. She decided to leave the ship and go home, but her luggage was not given to her, as it could not be got, and everything she possessed, except what she wore, had to be left in the ship. Until the news of the loss of the vessel was conveyed to her she regretted she had not remained on board. Several of her companions are included among the list of the drowned, and she is thus able to realize the narrowness of her escape.

### Freezing Does not Destroy.

Dr. John S. Billings, U. S. A., has sent the following valuable data to the Sanitary Engineer: "It is well-known that freezing water does not destroy the vitality of all living organisms contained in it, although it does appear to kill some of them. To settle the question as to the effect of freezing on the bacillus of typhoid I have had the following experiments made: Jan. 10, 1887, five c. c. of sterilized water in a test tube was inoculated with typhoid bacillus and exposed to the outer air during the following night at a temperature of about 10 deg. Fahrenheit. It was found solidly frozen in the morning, Jan. 12, 2 p. m., this frozen mass was thawed, and from it there were inoculated three gelatine and one Agar tubes. Jan. 13, 10 a. m., there was decided typical development of the typhoid bacillus in the Agar tubes and in two of the gelatine tubes. Evidently, therefore, the vitality of the typhoid bacillus is not destroyed by freezing."

## ANNIE'S TRIAL.

It was about five minutes after the second and last whistle had blown at Dart's shoe factory when Annie Velga came running up the street, panting and red of face. John Dart, standing on the steps talking with two strangers, smiled as she came up and said in slightly surprised tones:

"You are late this morning, Miss Velga—something never before known."

"Yes, sir, I am sorry, but I overslept myself."

"Up late last night—had a beau, perhaps?" suggested John, roguishly.

"No, sir," retorted Annie, promptly and rather snappishly, for, even though he was the nephew of William Dart, the great shoe man, and the prospective heir to all his wealth, she considered he was taking a liberty, especially before strangers. Perhaps pretty and prim little Annie had some other reason, too, for resenting his remark.

"Pretty girl," said one of the strangers after she had passed.

"Yes," assented John, "and about the neatest, quickest girl ever in the workroom," and then the stranger began talking again very earnestly, as before Annie came up the steps.

"Well," said John, "of course you may satisfy yourself, but I can tell you beforehand there is not one of our girls whom we do not trust. It will take you about all day, for they live in all directions from here, if you have to search their rooms. As uncle says I must go with you in that case, the sooner it is over the better for me." Then they all three went up-stairs to the girl's workroom.

"Will those who stopped at Dingus' jewelry store last night, on the way home from work, please stand up?" said John. Over half of them stood up, while John took down their names and the numbers of their rooms and the detectives watched each face keenly. So far no one was disturbed by a guilty conscience. After ascertaining beyond a doubt that all who had been in the store reported, John announced:

"We have received word that valuable amount of jewelry was stolen from this firm last night at about the hour you were there, therefore suspicion has fallen upon you, and each girl must allow her room to be searched if the goods are not previously found upon her person."

So the search began. A quiet trusty girl, much older than the others, and who had not been with them the evening before, was appointed to conduct the personal investigation in another room. One after another left the workroom to return in a few minutes declared innocent, until the officers were satisfied none of the goods were at the factory.

"Now," said John, when the last girl had returned, "will each one of you give me your keys in turn, for I must accompany this officer in his search while the other remains here."

"Not this morning," spoke up Annie Velga, quickly while the smart detective felt the jewels in his grasp, so to speak, and the reward in his pockets. John looked surprised—and turned a trifle pale as he looked into Annie's flushed, guilty face.

"Yes, of course, this morning," he answered gravely. "What difference is it, Miss Annie?"

"None," answered Annie, hastily; but as John took her key the detective, thinking it best to search her room at once instead of in her turn, she burst out crying and seemed so broken down the remaining officer felt justified in placing her under arrest.

John had visited Annie's room before, but not many evenings before. He had taken her a book to read and a small basket of fruit, thinking that as neat a way to begin his courtship as any. He had thought as he left that evening it was the prettiest, brightest little room he had ever seen, far exceeding any in the uncle's grand mansion.

He had little thought the next time he climbed the stairs to room No. 32 would be upon such a painful errand. He could not believe sweet little Annie guilty until it was proved, yet he climbed the steps unwillingly, and with more unwilling fingers turned in the lock the key Annie had surrendered.

When the door was open he stood for a moment irresolute. The room seemed the same, yet not the same either. Where, the evening he had called, a pretty Japanese screen had stood, was now a rather shabby though scrupulously clean little stove and thereon a skillet with a few potatoes left from the morning's meal; and a dainty bed with covers thrown back and pillows airing, was drawn out where had stood a small book cabinet he had particularly noticed. John reassured himself he was in the right door by several little articles on the walls, and while the busy detective was diving around in Annie's one trunk and the bureau drawers looking for the lost treasure John was looking around at this little jewel of a room, a fairy's paradise as it seemed to him. Across the foot of the bed was a dainty night-dress, to be sure made of cheap muslin and trimmed in crochet lace, but John did not know the difference between it and one of linen trimmed in finest thread. Two small slippers were set precisely under the bed and over a stool by their side was a pair of red stockings, turned wrong side out as though to air. Indeed, I am telling the truth when I tell it, that while the detective's back was turned searching Annie's small dish cupboard John quickly stuffed that pair of red stockings in his coat-pocket. Why he did so he could never satisfactorily explain.

Then, as he sat there on the bed looking around upon the tidy disorder, it came across him what was the reason of Annie's confusion and distress, for, astute as mankind is generally believed to be he could dimly imagine that no little woman as neat as Annie could endure to have her castle caught in such confusion. Perhaps had it not been for the detective alone she would not have done and then John smiled contentedly to himself. It was her neat-

fitting dress and dainty linen collars and always spotless white aprons that had first attracted John's attention; and then it was the pretty face, with its pleasant smile and independent eyes, that had increased the interest until it had culminated in his meanly pocketing her red stockings.

At last the detective gave up in despair.

"She has hidden them some place else," he said shortly.

"She never had them at all," replied John calmly.

"Then what made her act so guilty," questioned the other, almost believing himself in her innocence.

"Don't know," answered John laconically. When they returned to the factory there was quite a confusion and hubbub, for the jewels had been found by another detective employed by Dingus in the possession of a notorious pickpocket, who disguised as a woman, had slipped into the store with the crowd of factory-girls. Everybody was glad, and congratulated Annie—even the smart detective did, although he could not help wishing she had been so considerate as to assist him to gain that reward. But Annie could not look John straight in the face. Poor child! what feelings would have been hers had she known the enormous bulge in John's jacket pocket was caused by her very identical red stockings laid out to air that morning? John, of whom she never dreamed as other than "Mr. Dart," even though she worked faster when he came her way, and perhaps felt more anxiety about the smooth masses of light brown hair than at any other time?

Well when the two officers had gone, and all had settled to work again, John came to Annie's chair and said kindly:

"Miss Annie, that detective turned everything in your room in such awful confusion it will take you all day to straighten it up again, so, if you like, I have gotten permission for you to take the remainder of the day, and no reduction to be made."

"Thank you—you are very kind," she murmured, but she would not look at him and seemed so confused that big, good-natured John turned away in pure kindness and let her make her escape unnoticed.

Annie fled homeward, dashed into No. 32, glanced wildly over the room then burst into tears.

"O dear! O dear!" she sobbed. "There was my nightdress on the bed, and my slippers, and my bed not up—and, O! potatoes in the skillet! O, he will think I am a regular sloven! Why couldn't it happen any other time than when I had to sleep so late I couldn't even eat my breakfast! O, dear he will never like me again! He couldn't, after seeing such a looking room."

She did not stop to think that her castle looked worse when they had left than when they entered. But as the disorder worried her so much she could not sit still and cry she began her task.

It was some time before the detective's work was undone—everything in trim order, with the mattress rolled up and the bed folded against the wall like a book-cabinet and the few dishes washed, and the tiny stove blacked and the screen set around it, and the one table covered with a gayly-embroidered cloth, all of which transformed the kitchen and bedroom into a cozy little sitting-room as though by a fairy's wand. It was a dainty, little, place nothing expensive, but exquisite in the taste and tact displayed. The prevailing colors were deep red and pale blue and gold, with many neutral tints blended in the various bits of fancy work. On a bracket was a bit of white statuary set on a delicate matting of the tender green leaves of a growing vine—the only costly extravagance in the room, and Annie well knew how long it took her to save enough to buy it. She had selected her room for its south window, and therein were standing two geranium plants in full bloom—one a deep double red, the other a soft single white flower.

As Annie was viewing these little luxuries with commendable pride and gradually plucking up spirits, she suddenly remembered her red stockings. She did not remember of picking them up, and as she only had three pairs, it was important that none of them should be misplaced. Therefore she began to search, when a loud rap, which she had heard once before at the door, caused her to glance hastily in the glass and then timidly open the door to the knocker. It was noon. The whistle had blown just a few minutes before, and, instead of going to his dinner, here was Mr. John Dart standing at her door.

"Won't you come in?" asked Annie with a downcast face.

"That's what I came for," responded John, honestly, and in he walked. Then he turned around, and, taking her hands in his own in the time honored and approved fashion, he said:

"I have been thinking of you this long while, Annie, and now I feel I cannot wait any longer. You are alone in the world and I am almost so, although uncle is very good. Let us make each other happy, and have a pretty home like this with"—glancing around the room—"with posies in every window."

O, of course Annie said "Yes"—who wouldn't? And when the quarter to 1 whistle blew John (who was very punctual) went from Room 32 to the factory as one walking on air—mayhap his empty stomach had something to do with the lightish feeling, but he never thought of that, of course. Annie sat and laughed and tried to think how happy she was, and spent the remainder of the holiday until evening building air-castles until John came back and began to put solid foundations to the same by means of his pocket-book.

They were married two months afterward, and the next day John gave his wife a small bundle rolled up in white paper and tied with blue ribbon. Full of wonder, Mrs. John untied the ribbon and beheld—her lost red stockings!

"Why, John!" she exclaimed, instinctively running her hand down to the toe. But there were no holes—only two or three dainty little darns, and it is safe to predict that John's socks will never suffer.

### WOMANS SUFFRAGE UNPOPULAR.

Fourteen of the seventeen prominent women of Seattle, W. T., who were interviewed on the woman suffrage question said that they were glad that the law had been declared void.

## THE CAMP FIRE.

### THE LOGAN ESCUTCHEON.

The members of U. S. Grant Post, in Chicago, recently presented Mrs. Logan a beautifully ornamented escutcheon, emblematic of Gen. Logan's brilliant career. The presentation speech was made by Chaplain Bolton, and the response by Gen. Logan's son, Manning, (now known as John A. Logan). The occasion was one of extraordinary interest. The escutcheon is painted on canvas and is about thirty by twenty-four inches, handsomely framed. The painting is composed of three parts: The escutcheon proper, which is a shield; the crest, which shows the arms of the United States; and because of the National service and a scroll at the bottom for the name and rank. The shield is divided into four parts. The two upper quarters are emblazoned with the army insignia or devices, so arranged as to show the consecutive events of service—a Second Lieutenant's shoulder strap for service in the Mexican war; a Colonel's, Brigadier's, and Major General's straps, earned in the War of the Rebellion. The lower quarters are emblazoned with the division corps and army flags of his several commands. On the cross which quarters the escutcheon in gold lettering on red ground are enumerated the features of Gen. Logan's service, battles participated in, wounds received, and various commands held during service. On a banner suspended from the base is given his civil record. From the scroll depend the badges of the various army and military societies with which he was connected. At the intersection of the cross is the seal of the State of Illinois. The whole makes a very handsome record or history of the services, both military and civil, of one of the greatest Generals of the late War of the Rebellion. The society badges represented are the Army of the Tennessee, Seventeenth Corps, Badge of Honor, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

### AN EFFECTIVE REBUKE.

A piece of quiet irony, which suggests more than it says, is one of the most effective methods of administering reproof. But it must be delicately put, for the least bungling will make it a failure.

One day, while Gen. Robert E. Lee was visiting the lines at Petersburg, he asked an officer, riding with him, if a certain work he, Lee, had ordered was finished. The officer replied, after a little hesitation, that it was.

"Then let us ride to the spot and inspect it," said Lee.

On arriving there, he found that little progress had



# The Ypsilantian.

## Free Speech.

Shall It be Throttled in Michigan?

The menacing attitude of a class of the population of this state demands the serious attention of all citizens who realize the importance of maintaining their common rights under the law. There is no principle that more fundamentally underlies our entire political fabric, than the declared right of the citizens to discuss questions of public policy and to express their convictions thereon at the ballot-box, unmolested; and whoever seeks by threats and terrorism, boycott and persecution, to deter citizens from the exercise of that right, is in rebellion against the very foundation principle of our government, national and state, and at war with the most essential personal and civil right of the people.

This indictment we bring against a class of the people of the state, who are many of them aliens and subjects of foreign powers, and more of them alien in origin and sentiment. The Legislature has in lawful manner submitted to the people an important question of state policy, to be determined by their votes—the prohibition amendment to the constitution. The people are in lawful manner considering and discussing that question throughout the state, by speech and print, in order to reach the wisest decision upon it. But here arises the class above described, who forbid the discussion of the affirmative side of that question, upon pain of unlawful injury to any who shall disregard their warning. They threaten stealthy vengeance by the torch. "If you don't stop your prohibition work, we will burn you out, root and branch," was the warning letter sent to F. N. Monroe, hardware merchant of Howell, recently, and signed, "Many Saloon-keepers." He did not stop, and he was burned out, root and branch, by a fire of mysterious origin which destroyed a vast amount of property beside. "If you make another prohibition speech in the state, we will burn your house with your family in it," was the threat of a letter sent to Col. Sylvester Larned of Detroit, and signed, "Many Citizens"; and at Holly, Sunday evening, March 20, the Methodist church was set on fire while filled with people listening to a prohibition speech, and an awful holocaust was only averted by prompt discovery of the devilish deed.

They threaten to ruin the business of any man who votes for the amendment, and are taking steps to make good the threat. On the same Sunday that the Holly church was fired, a large delegate meeting at Turner Hall in Detroit, composed of appointed representatives of the saloon keepers' association, the brewers, and various allied associations, was held under the name of the anti-prohibition association. The secretary, appointed at a previous meeting, reported that six thousand persons had signed the roll not to deal with merchants who favored the Amendment, and a committee was appointed to see all merchants whose names appeared on the prohibition call and ascertain if they had signed it. Committees to menace the business men of the city with similar visits had been appointed at previous meetings; and it is little wonder that under such pressure a long list of signatures to the Duffield anti-amendment meeting should be procured among the business men, or that such signers should privately confess, as some have, that the call did not express their real sentiments.

The difference between destroying a man's business and property by fire, and destroying it by the boycott conspiracy, is a difference in the degree of safety to the perpetrators, and not a difference in principle. Both are stealthy, lawless, wicked, and abhorrent to every sentiment of right and justice among the American people; and when they are aimed against the free exercise of the civil and political rights of the citizen, they are treason to the government as well as crimes against the law. They cannot be successfully employed in this state. The free people of Michigan will stamp them to death, and with them the institution that nourishes those noxious exotics to poison and paralyze the body politic. Free speech and the right of peaceable discussion are not going to be throttled here, nor can all the anarchist, socialist and boycotting elements dictate to the orderly and law-abiding citizens of the state what they may say and how they shall vote—however they may terrorize and intimidate the business interests of Detroit and Saginaw.

It is needful that these words be said, when a Professor of the University, Chancellor Kent of the Law School, employed by the state to teach the principles of law and the duties of good citizenship to its youth, can speak words upon a public platform in excuse of those crimes, as he did at the Duffield meeting, and then justify himself afterward with the plea that his audience was better than his teaching, and therefore not likely to be incited to arson by his apologies for such as might commit it. Such a startling spectacle of the fatal corruption of educated minds on the one hand, and the desperate infatuation of ignorant and besotted minds on the other hand, warns the people of the state that they have not a day to lose in outlawing the dangerous agency that breeds such imminent perils to their civil liberties and to their whole social fabric. It warns them that if they shall now fail to do that, it but defers the duty to a day when it shall be more imperative, and at the same time more perilous to discharge, than now.

We in Ypsilanti and in other portions of the state who are happily free from such terrorism because we have not those elements of anarchy to menace us, are the more called upon to pronounce with force and effect upon a question so vital, because of our brethren who are in a measure gagged and bound. They cannot be gagged and

bound and we not suffer; and however orderly our own saloons may be, however well-disposed their keepers or tolerant of opposing sentiment their friends may be, the fact of this malignant and malevolent organization in Detroit and its ramifications elsewhere, seeking to control the political action of the state by menace and outrage, should leave no course open to any patriotic citizen but to range himself absolutely against the institution that so demonstrates its dangerous character by the enlistment in its behalf of such elements and such methods—the saloon.

Since the above was in type, there comes in the Detroit Journal of last evening this remarkable justification of even more than we have said:

Alderman Frank Blezer said this morning, "If I were a prohibitionist you wouldn't get me east of Woodward avenue next Monday. Here's a chance for prohibitionists to insure their lives on Saturday and die rich Monday. I am speaking the solid truth when I say that it won't be safe for a man to vote for prohibition in my part of town. I have been told that LADIES would be at the polls. I hope not, and I fear THEY WILL BE INSULTED."

Appreciation from a High Source

Kalamazoo Herald.

THE Ypsilanti Ypsilantian is one of the ablest and most brilliant weeklies in Michigan, and though The Herald cannot always agree with its position on certain subjects, it wishes its esteemed contemporary that bountiful success which it deserves and is fast achieving.

Rawsonville.

Mr. Tuttle and family have moved on the Bumpus plantation.

A. E. Ryan has become a resident of Washtenaw county.

Roberts & Rogers are about to let a contract to eastern parties to place rolls in their mill, increasing it to a fifty barrel capacity per day.

Roll Bros. have commenced to manufacture wide and narrow tire wagons.

The sugar social at the hotel last Friday evening was a success.

William Fell has about one hundred incubator chicks in his artificial brooder.

Mrs. William McMullen and son of Romulus are visiting at E. S. Owen's. Meeting next Sunday at 10:30 a. m., Rev. Mr. Ebling, Pastor.

School closed here with the usual exercises last Friday. There will be one week vacation.

Saline.

Mr. Wm. Emmert, of Eaton Rapids Herald, with his family, are visiting relatives here.

Mrs. A. J. Marsh, of Dubuque, Ia., is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. K. Clark.

Mr. A. M. Armstrong, of Durand, Mich., and his sister of Ann Arbor were in town over Sunday.

Mrs. L. Clark, was called to Clinton, by the sickness of her father.

Mrs. J. H. Warner and Miss Maggie Harmon are visiting at Howell, Mich.

Alice Wheeler entertained the Junior class Saturday evening.

School closed the 25th with an entertainment by the Junior class.

Rev. D. C. Babcock, of Philadelphia, Pa., spoke in the interest of the amendment Sunday evening the 27th.

Lester Nicholson of Ypsilanti is visiting at home.

G. J. Nissly visited Ann Arbor the 26th inst.

The Democrat nominee for circuit judge was in town Friday.

The Republican nominee for circuit judge was in town the 24th.

Mr. Reynolds took in Ypsilanti the 25th.

The funeral of Mrs. John Tate took place the 25th.

Newcomb.

Wm. A. Russell and several others around this place took advantage of the excursion rates over the Wabash R. R. last Friday and viewed the imitation of the Battle of Atlanta. They pronounce it grand and life like.

Ben Jewell has hired out to J. E. Smith for the next year and has moved into one of Mr. Smith's houses.

Charles McFall who has been at work for Mr. S. Denike for the past year has moved on to Andrew Fisher's farm.

John Markham has moved into one of J. W. Abbott's houses at Whitaker.

Will Dawson arrived home last Saturday after an absence of over two months braving on the C. & O. R. R. He will work for J. M. Breining the coming spring and summer.

Albert Pratt, Sen., died last week at his home in the Hardy district, north-east of Oakville. Mr. Pratt served in the Mexican war and I think in the war of the rebellion. I believe he was about 85 years of age.

George Alban has gone to Detroit to work.

Howard Moore bought a thoroughbred Durham cow of Dave Uhl lately which cost him \$100.

Josh. Preston has returned home from Jackson where he has been most all winter.

There is a man in Augusta who actually lives and sleeps in a hollow sycamore tree and has for over two months.

Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. J. M. Breining's mother, is quite feeble.

Thad Sherman, a farmer resident of this place but later residing at Benton Harbor is visiting friends in this vicinity.

There was a surprise party at Lorenzo Seamen's last Friday night, it being Miss Cora's birthday.

Mrs. H. P. Thompson was up and dressed last Friday for the first time in several months.

O. W. Stone of Pentwater was visiting with his mother, Mrs. Isaac K. Collar, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Hammond accompanied by Henry Hammond went to Flat Rock, Wayne Co., last Tuesday to attend a birthday party at Mr. and Mrs. John Brown's who is their cousin.

Wm. A. Russell has been having his house papered. Mr. David Carpenter of Ypsilanti did the job.

Quite a number of people of this place attended Buckskin Joe's lecture at David Russell's Thursday evening.

R. F. Walters and Wm. Ward attended the Free Masons' Banquet at Ann Arbor, Thursday last.

There was a maple sugar social at Alban's last Friday evening. All report a sweet time.

Richard Walters was in Detroit Friday purchasing new goods.

Will Dansburg, Will Myer and several others went to Detroit last Friday to see the Battle of Atlanta. They all speak in the highest praise of it.

P. H. O'Brien is building a new house. It looks as if Pat did not appreciate single blessedness.

W. N. Kelley, former Station Agent at Whitaker, who now lives at Maybee, was at this place last week. He is going to move to Grand Travers to work for his brother, J. A. Doty.

Messrs. Allen & McCorkle have purchased the insurance business of the late N. M. Thompson. Among the several good companies thus secured by them is the Ohio Farmers'.

Wanted!

For a lady, two furnished rooms with or without board in fine location—nice rooms. In relation to terms, address DR. A. B. SPINNEY, Sanitarium.

## How the Papers Vote.

There are thirteen English newspapers in Washtenaw county, besides technical journals; and a canvass of their recent issues shows their attitude upon the prohibition amendment to be as follows:

Paper.	Politics.	Vote.
Milan Leader.	Prohibition.	Yes
Saline Observer.	Independent.	Yes
Manchester Enterprise.	Independent.	Neutral
Chelsea Herald.	Independent.	Yes
Chelsea Echo.	Independent.	?
Dexter Leader.	Independent.	Neutral
Ann Arbor Democrat.	Democratic.	No
Ann Arbor Argus.	Democratic.	No
Ann Arbor Courier.	Republican.	No
Ann Arbor Register.	Republican.	Yes
Ypsilanti Commercial.	Independent.	Yes
Ypsilanti Sentinel.	Democratic.	Yes
The Ypsilantian.	Republican.	Yes

## A Last Appeal to Women.

A final meeting of the ladies of the W. C. T. U., and all women interested in the success of the prohibitory amendment, will be held in the Chapel of the Methodist church, Friday afternoon of this week, April 1. Arrangements for work on election day must be made, and a duty devolves on the mothers, wives and sisters of our city that cannot be performed by others. If you feel that you cannot do personal work on election day, you can at least attend the Friday afternoon meeting and let us know that you are interested in the cause and are joining your prayers with ours for its success. Your state is in danger, and the time is near at hand when the women of Michigan can assist in its redemption.

MRS. S. W. PARSONS.  
Pres. W. C. T. U.

## A Case of Mistaken Identity.

"President Cleveland has evidently had his moustache removed," was the remark of a gentleman as he gazed at a picture displayed in front of G. E. Waterman's photograph gallery, one day this week.

"That isn't a photograph of President Cleveland. Don't you recognize that Jove-like brow, those roguish eyes and ruddy cheeks, that neck cut full, with flowing chin, Grecian nose? Why that's Doc. Bennett, and it's a splendid picture of him, too. That dignified, senatorial looking personage to the right of Bennett, is S. H. Dodge, the jeweler. Dodge is a handsome man, and that picture is as natural as life. That patriarchal appearing gentleman is D. B. Green, the attorney and insurance agent. They are first-class pictures, and the photographer who produced them is evidently an artist in his line."

G. E. Waterman, the photographer referred to, is the successor to Mr. Humphrys, the former Lewis & Gibson gallery. He extends a cordial invitation to the citizens of Ypsilanti to call at his gallery and examine his work.

## A Card.

To the friends, who in our recent affliction have extended their kindness and sympathy, we return our sincere thanks.

MRS. L. J. KEMP AND FAMILY.

## The Royal Adelpheia.

The latest. The best. The safest. Five dollars, on each thousand of your policy, per week in case of sickness or accident. One third of your policy in case you lose a limb. One half of your policy in case of total disability.

The above indemnities are paid during life in the hour of your need.

The Royal Adelpheia provides for the widow and orphan; and care for the sick and unfortunate. For information address (Box 521), Ypsilanti, Mich.

## Business Partner Wanted.

A partner is wanted in an established, prosperous business in this city. The business can be much increased with the addition of an energetic man with \$1500 capital. Address, Box 781, Ypsilanti, Mich.

## Horse For Sale.

One bay gelding, with black joints, 16 hands high, 5 years old. Enquire at my farm, four miles east of Saline, or address A. D. CRITTENDEN, Saline, Mich.

## Lost

A roll of bills containing about forty dollars. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the bills at The YPSILANTIAN office.

## Rooms for Rent.

Several vacant rooms, in the Post building, over THE YPSILANTIAN office, for rent on reasonable terms. Apply at this office, or to SAM POST, JR., Ypsilanti, Mich.

80 acres in town of Brady, Saginaw Co., very cheap, \$12 per acre, or will exchange for city property. Enquire of S. A. DENIKE.

G. H. & Harry Gilmore, house painters and paper hangers. Shop corner of Congress and Adams streets.

Anyone wishing to engage the professional services of Miss Betsey Gates, will call on Mrs. P. W. Carpenter, south Washington st.

Go to Trim, McGregor & Co., No 2 Union Block, if you want bargains.

No more trouble to build fires as you can get all the listing for kindling you want at Samson's wood yard or Davis's feed store for 5 cents a bunch. A bunch free with every half cord or more of wood.

When you want good choice potatoes and apples good reliable brands of flour and oat meal, leave your order at P. H. Devoe's, Congress St., south side.

New goods arriving every day, at Trim, McGregor & Co.'s, No 2 Union Block.

Embroidery lessons given at the Bazarette.

Stamping and Embroidery made a specialty, at the Bazarette.

New spring styles in tinware just received at the Bazarette.

Trim, McGregor and Co., No 2 Union Block, are selling shoes 25 per cent. cheaper than any other dealers.

Those of our readers who intend or ever have occasion to purchase tents, awnings, flags or anything in that line will find it to their advantage to correspond with Mr. J. C. Gass of Detroit, who is always prepared to furnish them goods at the lowest prices that can be obtained anywhere. Mr. Gass enjoys an enviable reputation among his present customers and wishes to extend the list already a large one. See his ad. in this issue.

We ask the attention of horse owners to the advertisement of Gombault's Caustic Balsam in this paper, as it is a very valuable, well-tried remedy, that no intelligent horseman should be without.

## The Gilmore Grand Concert.

The announcement that a Gilmore concert is to be given at Ann Arbor will be read with interest. This grand event of the musical season will take place on Tuesday night April 5th when the "Great Gilmore and his wonderful Band" will appear at the Grand Opera House, Ann Arbor. More than any concert which has preceded it, this will touch the popular pulse and bring pleasure to a larger class. Gilmore is not only honored by kings and rulers, respected by musicians but he is fairly beloved by the people and the crowds that everywhere attend his concerts go away delighted. It is probable that he has given more unalloyed pleasure to a larger number of people than any other leader that ever lived. His ambition was to have the finest band in the world, and Europe as well as America acknowledges that he has succeeded. The program of the coming concert will be enriched by solos on several rare instruments by artists of world wide reputation and Miss Fritch the charming young prima donna will appear in one or more grand arias. As his concerts are always crowded it will be well to secure seats in advance. Price 50, 75 and \$1.00.

## Real Estate for Horses.

Wanted to exchange, house and lot, buildings new, and new barn, for horses. Address Box 509, Ypsilanti, Michigan.

## Be Your Own Doctor.

It won't cost you one half as much. Do not delay. Send three 2 cent stamps for postage, and we will send you Dr. Kaufmann's great work, fine colored plates, from life, on disease, its causes and home cure. Address A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass. 789

P. H. Devoe, Congress street, south side, he-dquarters for choice apples, potatoes, rolled oats, granulated corn meal, Graham and buckwheat flour.

"Blue Monday" can be turned into a day of joy by using the Bazarette Laundry Soap. Eight bars for 25 cents. 778

# DAVIS & CO.,

19 CROSS STREET,

Agents for the

## CELEBRATED

# M

## Crackers!

## Please Try Them

And be convinced that

## They are the Best Made.

# DAVIS & CO.,

19 CROSS STREET.

## GOOD ADVICE

If you want that Pension; if you want the very best Fire Insurance; if you want a Life Insurance THAT INSURES and no discount, go to D. B. CREENE.



## J. H. SAMPSON'S STORE,

Where you will find the QUICK MEAL VAPOR STOVE, PARIS RANGE STOVES, ACORN COOK STOVES, FENCE WIRE, Builder's Supplies, Farming Tools, etc. All kinds of Tin and Copper work done at short notice. J. H. SAMPSON, No. 17 Huron Street.

## NEW SPRING MILLINERY!

Just received at

## MRS. E. M. CURTIS'S,

No. 6 Union Block.

Ladies wishing something new for Easter will find a complete stock of new

## HATS AND BONNETS

Lately received from New York, comprising the LATEST NOVELTIES in head wear, which was never more varied and artistic than this season.

We have a full corps of new employees, and our special aim this season will be to give each lady a style different from her neighbors.

## Mrs. E. M. Curtis,

No. 6 Union Block.

## REMOVED!

The undersigned has removed his stock of

## Guns & Sporting Goods

to his NEW STORE on North Street, one block east of River Street, where he will keep a full line of Guns and

## Sporting Goods!

at prices that defy competition.

I trust my old customers will give me a call, and I shall be happy to see as many new ones as may be pleased to call. tf

## GEORGE W. HAVENS.

## NEW BARBER SHOP!

## Charles Schetterly, Propr.

(Recently of Opera House Barber Shop.)

Under Joe Sanders's Clothing Store, after April 5.

The new shop will be first-class in every respect.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

## EASTER MONDAY BALL!

under the auspices of the

## -ARBEITER VEREIN-

At ARBEITER HALL,

Monday Evening, April 11, 1887.

Good music will be provided and good order maintained.

A cordial invitation extended to all.

# New Spring Styles

—IN—

# Clothing!

—AT—

# Wortley Brother's

## THE CLOTHIERS.

## Spring Suits, \$8, \$10, and \$12.

## Spring Hats, 50c 75c and \$1.

The above are merely samples of our prices. We have one of the largest stocks ever placed on our shelves and counters, and will force a lively trade by means of low prices.

Step in and take a look at our recent purchases. You are always welcome.

## C. S. Wortley & Bro.

# JOE SANDERS,

## THE CLOTHIER,

Still leads with the Largest, Most Complete and best Selected Stock of

# -CLOTHING-

Ever shown in Ypsilanti; also in all the

## Novelties in Spring Hats, etc.

## A FULL LINE OF FURNISHING GOODS.

Our Tailoring department is filled with foreign and domestic Woolens, Worsteds, and our prices are as low as the lowest. Call and see.

## Joe Sanders.